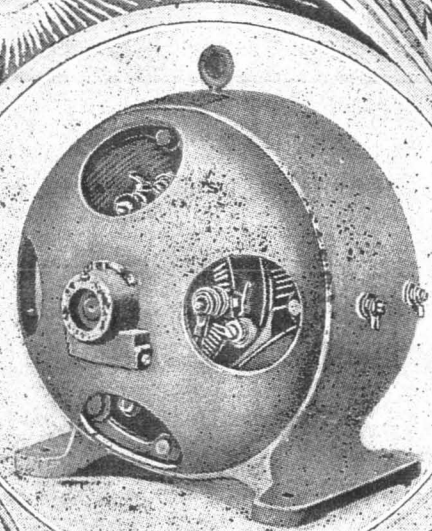
A decorative border of numerous small, glowing light bulbs arranged in a repeating pattern around the central text and illustration.

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

SEPTEMBER, 1903



OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

## AN INVITATION FROM ROCHESTER, N. Y.

To any who may be planning to make this city their future home we extend a cordial welcome. We place at your service the facilities of two large stores to supply any want, however small it may be, in Furniture or House Furnishings. Come and look at your leisure, make yourself at home, and rest assured that better values cannot be found anywhere else in town.

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## TOOLS

FOR

### Electrical Workers

AS WELL AS EVERYBODY ELSE.

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**SPLICERS**

**PLIERS**

**CLIMBERS**

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**LOUIS ERNST & SONS,**

129 MAIN STREET, EAST,

**ROCHESTER, - - - NEW YORK.**

SEP 1903

# *The* ELECTRICAL WORKER

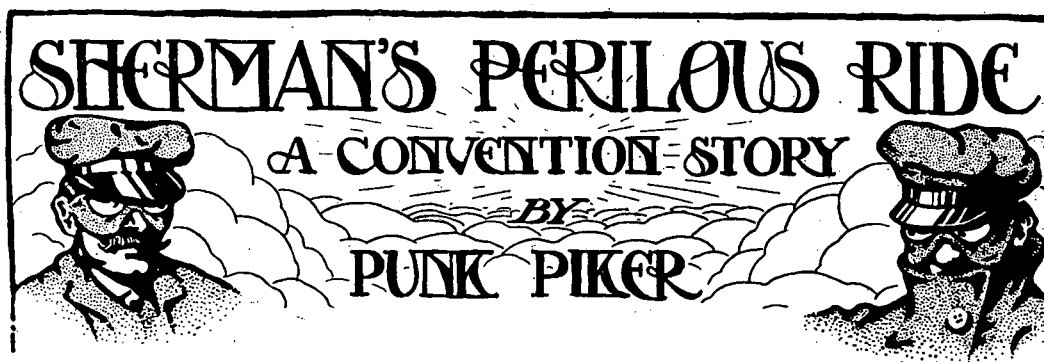
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
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I T was my first trip out West and my first attendance at a convention. This fact made me look forward with considerable anticipation toward the coming event. Besides this I had been drawing union wages for a number of years, and the cash balance in my treasury was of such substantial magnitude as to allow me to travel in the greatest style.

Therefore, instead of arriving at Salt Lake City in a caboose or on the bumper of a freight car, I bethought myself of engaging an automobile and inviting one of my friends to join me in a flying trip across the country.

I had never handled the darned thing in my life before, but being an electrician, and, as I thought, of wide experience and knowledge, any old thing worked by electricity I considered subservient to my command.

The first knocks, as usual, came from some of the boys, who positively declined to join me in this venture and unanimously termed me a fool. In sheer desperation I called upon our secretary, who, as everybody knows, is of an accommodating dis-

position, promised to accompany me on the trip. I consequently rented the very best machine available, one all painted red, with red leather seats and tassels, and with bright polished brass trimmings; in fact it was one in which a king would feel proud to ride. The owner of the machine gave me a few instructions, and particularly cautioned me to exercise the greatest care in handling it, as he said it was his favorite auto, and that he spent most of his time in experimenting with it. He claimed to be of an inventive turn of mind, and I have no doubt he was.

Harry and I selected with great care a pair of large eye-glasses and suitable caps and were soon traveling across the country with "speed to burn." Harry, as is his usual custom, took the greatest interest in the machine, and while I was endeavoring to demonstrate to him my ability to run it, he was occupying his time in monkeying with every button and crank he could find. Finally his eyes fell upon a small lever which protruded from under the seat, and, of course, insisted upon knowing what it was for. Ere I could stop the machine to inves-

tigate he gave the darned thing a good push and in an instant a number of blades, like those of an electric fan, shot out from the center of the wheels and began to hum and buzz with great fury.

The machine began to groan and creak under the strain, but soon righted itself and before we knew it we were flying over hills and tree tops. Up and up went the darned thing, while Harry and myself were holding on like grim death as we perceived the earth steadily vanishing from our sight.

"We are up against the real thing now," I ventured, when I could catch my breath. "What in the name of goodness shall we do?"

"Let her run herself out," said Harry, "and after we get a good bump we'll walk the rest of the way."

The old thing was not of the same opinion, however, and kept going right along with might and main, while nothing but clouds surrounded us. Finally the clouds seemed to part and the machine slowed down and came to a stop just in front of a large iron gate, which was fastened with a large golden lock. A big cloud prevented our looking beyond it.

Harry, grasping hold of the monkey wrench, jumped out and began pounding on the gate.

"Who's there?" came a voice from behind the cloud.

"Harry Sherman," I answered, as Harry dropped the monkeywrench and climbed back into his seat, half frightened to death.

"What Harry Sherman?" demanded the voice.

"Harry W. Sherman, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers," I answered.

"All right, Harry; just wait a minute," said the voice.

With that we perceived an old man with a long white beard, dressed in a long white robe, with a golden belt around his waist to which a large golden key was fastened, slowly pushing the cloud away in order to get to the lock.

"I've done this job for many a thousand years," said St. Peter—for that is who it was—"and I am getting tired of it, too. I don't believe in those new-fangled inventions, however, and I guess I'll have to con-

tinue to do so for centuries to come. Better jump out of that horseless chariot. I never did like those things, and don't propose letting them in here at this late date."

By this time St. Peter had unlocked the gate and we had gotten out of our automobile prepared to enter the place.

"I am indeed very glad to see you," said St. Peter to Harry, "for we have very few electricians here, as the Celestial Lodge of the I. B. E. W. is very particular who they elect to membership, and, therefore, have but few names on their roster."

"What!" cried Harry; "where are Luther Ramsay and Harry Rodgers and Al Smith and Jim Brewer? They were pretty clever boys on earth; never did any harm to any one; went to church regularly. They surely ought to be up here in heaven, if anyone is here."

"Hist!" said St. Peter, placing his index finger to his lips, in order to give his remarks more force. "They are all below."

"Where below! What below! How below!" shouted Sherman. "Is it possible that we shall never see them again?"

"Oh, no," said St. Peter. "If you wish to see them, I will give you two return checks, and you can see them to-day, if you like."

Harry took the checks willingly and put them in his pocket, ready to look up the boys immediately.

"Before you go," said St. Peter, "I wish to impress upon you the necessity of coming back before 4 o'clock, as we passed the eight-hour law recently, and the gates can only be opened between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. All travelers getting here after 4 o'clock in the afternoon have to wait outside over night."

"We'll be back in time," said Harry. "But, say, how do we get below?"

"I forgot to mention," said St. Peter. "We run regular excursions daily, and if you will hurry down this lane you will be just in time to catch the next train. Those return checks will pass you through the gates and bring you back again whenever you get ready. Don't lose them; otherwise you cannot return."

Thanking St. Peter for the good advice, we hurried down the lane and reached the train just in time. We secured a comfort-





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"We have very few electricians here," said St. Peter,

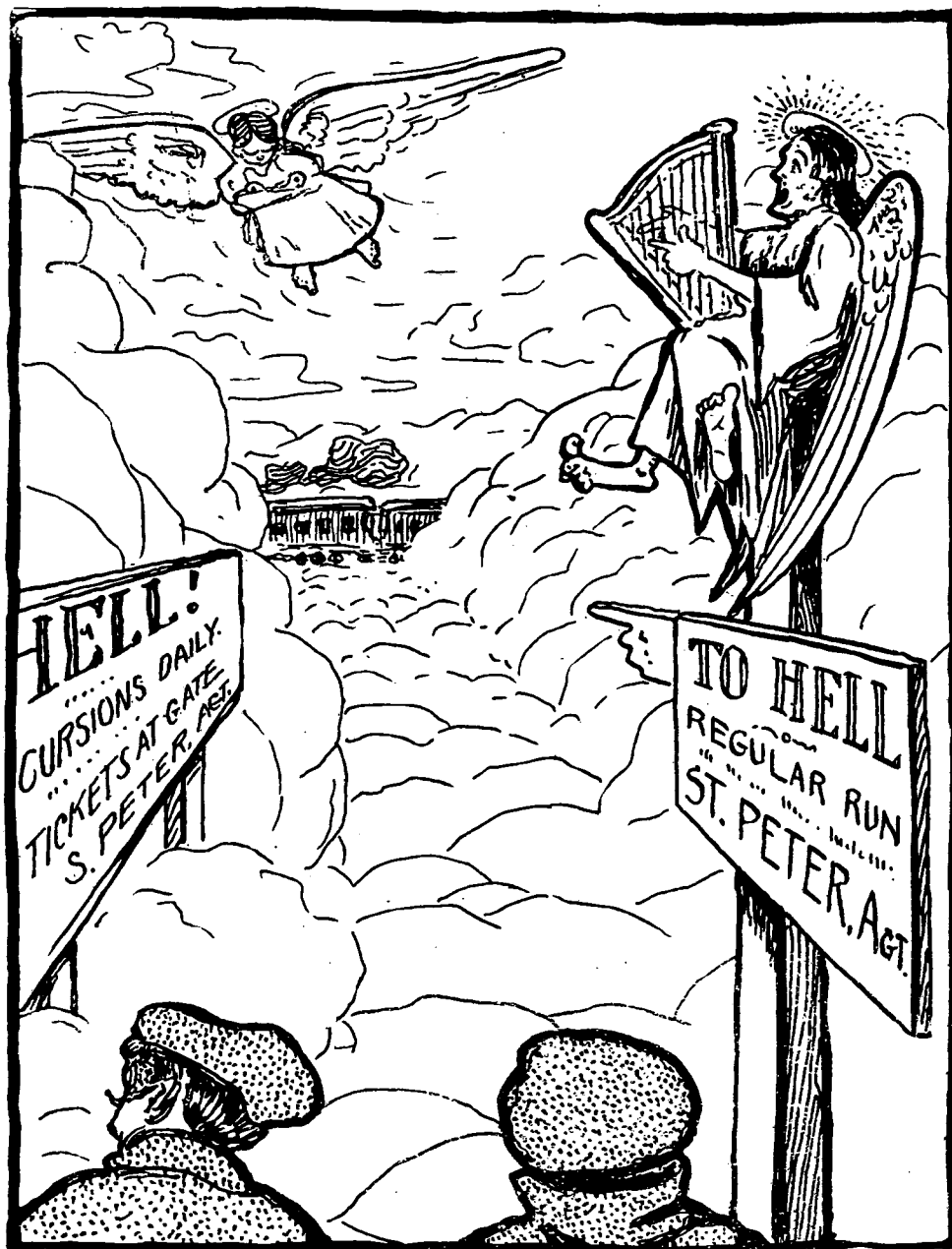
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able seat in the parlor car and were soon on our way to HELL.

It was gradually getting very warm, and both Harry and myself were getting hungry

heard music and laughter and noises and enough hilarity to make us think we had struck some pleasure resort.

As we alighted from the train we were



"We hurried down the lane."

and thirsty. We did not have to wait long for relief, however, as the train suddenly came to a stop and the conductor informed us that we had arrived at our destination. We might have known it ourselves, for we

surprised to see Brewer and all the rest of the boys rushing up to us and giving us the grandest welcome we ever had. They overwhelmed us with congratulations, and almost carried us bodily to a nearby restau-

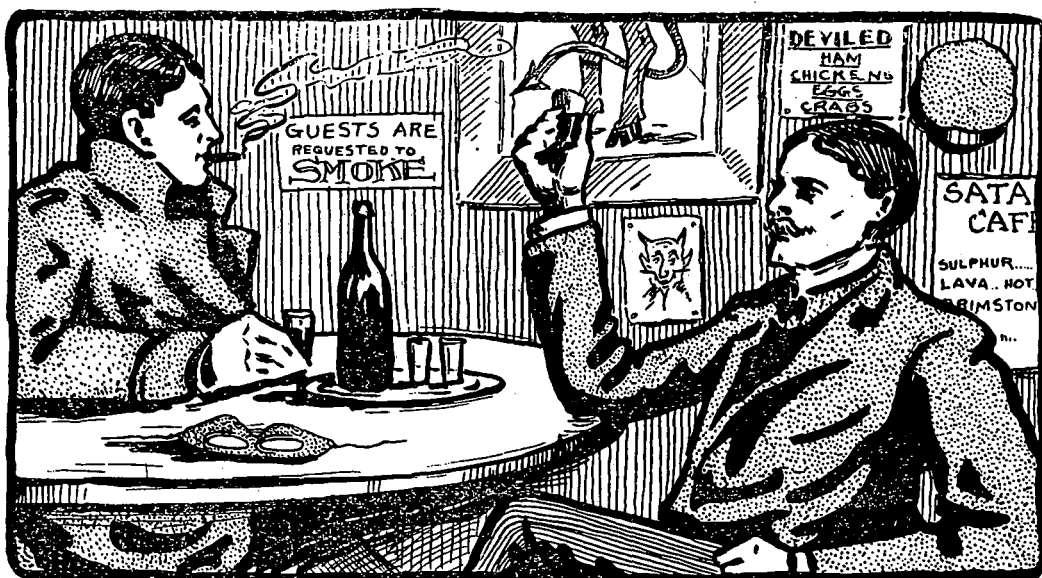
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rant, where they ordered up the finest repast I have ever sat down to, with plenty of wine and all kind of delicacies. In our state, we could not wish for anything better, and the boys showed they were glad to see us.

"What a fine place you have down here," said Harry; "you fellows don't seem to worry about anything."

"Not necessary," said Brewer; "we have so many electricians down here that we have very little work to do; in fact, we have a greater 'cinch' than United States government employees. Besides that, since we

pieces in my hands, with which to pay my fare across the river Jordan. Would you believe it, the Old Codger made me give them up. When I left he cunningly admitted to me that he had spent it in drink and playing poker with an old Methodist minister. He is a slick old fellow, and has relieved every person, except a few Jews, of all the money and jewelry they brought with them. He's got a great pull with the authorities, too, for no one has ever been able to dislodge him. Some of his friends down here have sent invitation after invitation to come down here for a week or ten days, but he has in-



"A nearby restaurant . . . with plenty of wine."

formed a union among the various trades, very little work is done, except by His Royal Highness, 'Satan.' The only hard work we do is to entertain our friends, and to tell the truth quite a number arrive during the season. The fellows up above don't know what a 'hell of a good time' we have down here, and it is probably a good thing, for otherwise very few would be left to play the harp and dangle their feet in space."

"You are right about that," said Harry. "Why, don't you know that St. Peter did not even offer us a glass of water when we arrived."

"That's nothing," said Brewer; "when I arrived, my old folks still clung to the old superstition and placed two five dollar gold

pieces in my hands, with which to pay my fare across the river Jordan. Would you believe it, the Old Codger made me give them up. When I left he cunningly admitted to me that he had spent it in drink and playing poker with an old Methodist minister. He is a slick old fellow, and has relieved every person, except a few Jews, of all the money and jewelry they brought with them. He's got a great pull with the authorities, too, for no one has ever been able to dislodge him. Some of his friends down here have sent invitation after invitation to come down here for a week or ten days, but he has in-

variably declined, as he is afraid of losing his job. In fact, he knows his great failing for drink and poker, and feels that you could not drive him away if he ever got here. He is pretty foxy."

"Boys," said Harry, getting up, "excuse me a few minutes; I'll be back directly."

"Not if we know it," shouted every one in our party; "not if we know it. You can't give us the slip as soon as this; we have lots to show you yet, and if we can avoid it we will never let you get away."

"Now, boys," replied Harry, getting very serious, "you should know me well enough, that when I promise anything you can always depend upon it."

"We know that all right, and we will let

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you go above any time you desire, but only promise us now you will be back again before you leave for good."

"I promise you on my word of honor," said Harry, solemnly.

"All right," said the boys, "be back as soon as possible."

Harry left, and as he was gone nearly an hour, the boys began to show signs of disappointment, and were finding fault with each other for having let him go.

While this was going on Harry reappeared, and wiping the perspiration off his forehead and somewhat out of breath, exclaimed:

"Boys, I've had an awful time getting rid of them."

"Getting rid of whom? Getting rid of what?" all shouted with one accord.

"Why, the return checks, of course," said Harry calmly. "The very best I could

do was to sell them to an old Jew pawnbroker, and he really did not seem to want them."

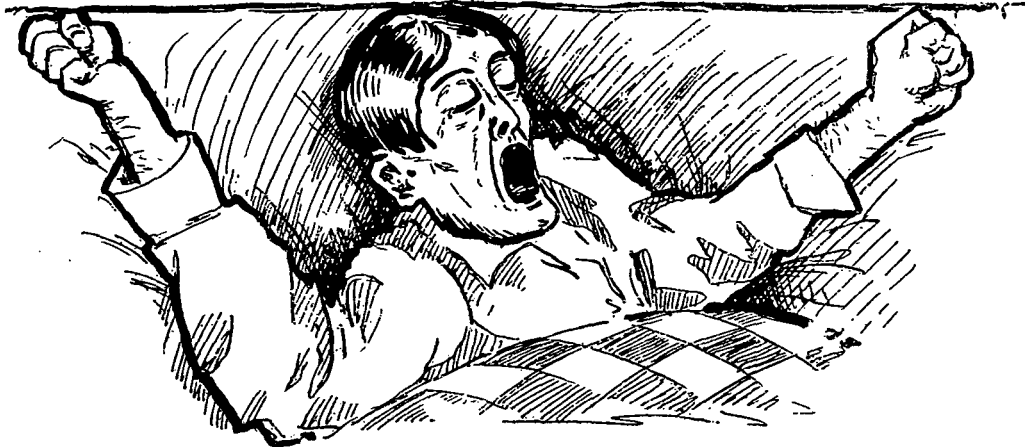
While we were all laughing heartily at Harry, I heard an awful crash. I jumped up and rushed to his side, rubbing my eyes, and asking what had happened.

"Not much," said Harry, "these infernal sleepers are an abomination. After riding in them all night, I awoke and began to stretch myself, when I suddenly poked my foot through the car window."

"Where is the automobile?" I asked, rather confused.

"What automobile," said Harry. "You are on the Western Express. You had better change the brand."

I did not dare ask any more questions, but looked out of the window just in time to see the train slowly pulling into Salt Lake City.



#### REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A widow's coldness is like an ice cream freezer that won't freeze.

The red hair of parents is visited even unto the third and fourth generation.

It's wonderful how crazy a man can be over most any woman till they are married.

It's funny how the woman who will trust her instinct to pick out a husband will make angel cake by recipe.

A man who will take no end of risks with other women is always afraid when his wife wants him to sit in a hammock with her that it will break down.

The reason a woman never tells her husband a secret is that he makes her mad by keeping it.

It is as easy for a girl to fall in love as for a baby to learn to take the bottle.

When a girl can blush in the dark, she is all right.

One reason men get over the habit of saving money is that when they do, they lose in investment instead of having the fun of spending it.—New York Press.

#### HARD LUCK.

A tramp begged for bread at a cooking school door;

A girl gave him cake she had made just before.

The tramp took a bite; then said he, with a groan,

"I asked you for bread and you gave me a stone."

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TAKE A TUMBLE TO OURSELVES.

We may talk about the tyranny of bosses  
And the greedy, labor-crushing pluto-  
crat;  
We may prate about our "burdens" and  
our "crosses,"  
And such highfalutin' tommy-rot as that;  
But I want to tell you straight  
That the men we ought to hate  
Is the labor union hypocrite who delves;  
'Cause we'll never win the prize  
For which we organize  
Until we take a tumble to ourselves.  
There's the chap who's everlastingly a-  
knockin'  
Whether things are looking prosperous or  
not;  
He will tell you that "he dosen't take no  
stock in  
The blasted set of officers we got."  
There's the fellows who refuse  
To pay up their modest dues,  
Spending more than their equivalent for  
beer;  
And the trouble-breeding cuss  
Who delights to raise a fuss  
Every time a meeting night is drawing  
near.  
There's the selfish "union man" who isn't  
able  
To get all the easy work he'd like to grab;  
There's the skate who can not show a union  
label,  
And the piker who's at heart a proper  
scab!  
Now you're angry, eh? But say!  
Don't you know it dosen't pay  
To hide our faults and failings on the  
shelves?  
Oh, I tell you straight, my brothers,  
That we can't complain of others  
Until we take a tumble to ourselves.  
Tom Selby, in the Union Label.

LAMENT OF THE SECTION BOSS.

"Me father, me brothers," says Danny, the  
boss,  
"And all me kin that Oi iver have known  
Has worked on the road since they laid the  
first tie—  
Revered and renowned is the name of  
Malone.  
For twinty-wan years on the siction Oi've  
toiled,

In the rain and the shine, in the summer  
and fall;  
Because Oi was worthy, the roadmaster  
said,  
They put me in here as the boss of thim  
all.  
"Sure, me loife was contint when Oi worked  
on the road,  
And niver so much as a kick did Oi make;  
But now Oi could quit any time of the day  
When Oi think of me head an' the way it  
does ache;  
For it's aisy to do what the section boss sez,  
But, arrah, when you're bossin' a hundred  
or two  
It's different sure; it's the truth thot Oi  
spake,  
For it's h— if you don't and it's h— if  
you do.  
"First the roadmaster comes an' he looks  
at the job,  
'Sure,' sez he, 'you're not doin' this  
tracklayin' right';  
'But it's Mr. White's blue print,' sez Oi,  
Mr. Flynn.'  
'Domn the blue print,' says he, 'domn  
the print an' domn White.'  
'Faith, ye'll do ez Oi tell you or git off the  
job.'  
'Sure Oi will, Mr. Flynn,' sez Oi, bowin'  
a few;  
And the Chafe Engineer raises Ned the nixt  
day.  
Sure it's h— if you don't and it's h— if  
you do.  
"Thin the Superintendent comes 'long in his  
car.  
'Phwhat the hell is the matter? Look  
here, Dan Malone.'  
'But the Chafe Engineer gave the orders,'  
sez Oi.  
'Domn the Chafe Engineer; let him lave  
you alone.'  
Thot's the way they go on, sure I'm spoken  
the truth;  
For the poor siction boss has of troubles a  
few,  
Sure, Oi'd rather be back tampin' ties by  
the day,  
For it's h— if you don't and it's h— if  
you do."

—Roadmaster and Foreman.



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# UNCLE SAM'S SCIENTIFIC FACTORY.

## MEASURING ELECTRICITY, ETC.

Most people who read know that the United States Government pays not a little attention to experimental work of various kinds—farming, animal industry, fish culture and other enterprises—but, perhaps, it is not well-known that Uncle Sam is, to some extent, a manufacturer of scientific instruments. Yet, such is the case. And these instruments have much to do with the business of our country.

If the visitor to Washington, D. C., will go to an old building situated on New Jersey avenue, near the Congressional Library, he will find the present home of the National Bureau of Standards, and there he will see, particularly on the second floor, a large number of apparatus, nearly all electrical, used in the bureau's work in the electrical standard field.

It may be stated here that the functions of the Bureau of Standards, as set forth in one of its pamphlets, consists in the custody of the standards; the comparison of the standards used in scientific investigation, engineering, manufacturing, commerce and educational institutions with the standards adopted or recognized by the government; the construction when necessary, of standards, their multiples and sub-divisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems which arise in connection with standards; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials, when such data are of great importance to scientific or manufacturing interests and are not to be obtained of sufficient accuracy elsewhere.

The bureau will exercise its functions for any corporation, firm, society, etc., requiring the use of standards or standard measuring instruments, or for any individual requiring same, but, it is stated, "for all comparisons, calibrations, tests or investigations, except those performed for the government of the United States, or State governments, a reasonable fee will be charged."

While on a recent visit to this bureau the

writer saw a five-gallon oil measure being made for the Standard Oil Company. This is of brass, in shape of an ordinary oil can, with a short neck about one inch in diameter, having two slots closed by a glass tube inside, with a measure-mark to which the oil must rise to obtain the requisite five gallons. This measure will be repeatedly filled and emptied into an iron oil tank until the latter is full. This will give the exact amount the tank holds, and thus it will serve for a standard tank. Of course, the oil company will pay for the making of this measure, but hardly enough to reimburse the government for time and money thus spent.

A great deal of the work of the Bureau of Standards is electrical, having to do with resistances—standard coils of 1, 2, 5, 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000, 100,000 ohms; low resistance standards for current measurements of 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001 ohms. Also coils of resistance boxes, potentiometers, ratio coils. The work also includes standards of electric motive force—Clark and other standard cells—and direct current measuring apparatus, millivoltmeters and voltmeters up to 150 volts; ammeters up to 50 amperes. All sorts of things electrical are tested. The main idea is to get a set of standards that will be as nearly perfect as possible.

Some of the apparatus used in testing are wonderfully accurate. One of these, a galvanometer, used for measuring currents and testing electrical instruments, measures as low as one ten-millionth of an ampere, so I was informed.

The instruments manufactured in the Bureau of Standards building are used for test work there, and are usually such as cannot be purchased from manufacturing firms. When possible the bureau buys what it needs, but there are many things needed in the work which cannot be bought. One of the things now being made there is an apparatus for getting a constant temperature for testing thermometers.

Most of the "home-made" instruments

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are constructed on the first floor of the bureau building, where is located considerable machinery. This and all the machines of the place are run by a fifteen-horse power gas engine and nine kilowatt dynamo. But there is located in the main building a storage battery of 132 cells, capable of 240 volts, which operates the machinery when the gas engine is not running.

When the Bureau of Standards building is ready for occupancy, which will be about April next—steam will supplant gas for power. Already the boilers, two of 125-horse power each, have been installed in the new quarters, as have been two induced fans for boilers and two feed water pumps.

Among the interesting machines in this bureau may be mentioned that which makes the labels for measures, etc., used throughout the country. This is a pantagraph. When a label is to be made, large letters, each cut in a separate piece of brass, representing words and figures desired, are put on one end of the machine which, when set in motion, follows with one arm the outline of these letters and figures, while the other arm, carrying a graving tool, cuts into a small piece of metal a diminutive duplicate of the larger copy.

Among the new apparatus at the Bureau of Standards is one just imported from England, a multicellulor voltmeter, which will be the standard for comparing electrostatic voltmeters. This is one of Lord Kelvin's inventions, of which there are a number in the electrical department of the bureau.

At present there is one thing lacking in this bureau, an exact means for getting standard time to use in measurements in electrical experiments. Heretofore a chronometer has been relied upon, but there has been no connection with the time service of the Naval Observatory. But this will soon be remedied by an established service between the Observatory's standard clock and the Bureau of Standards.

With this arrangement there should be nearly absolute accuracy in measurements. The Observatory clocks can be relied upon at all times. They have the sun and "fixed" stars and past time-records to keep them straight, and they are looked after most carefully. Their time message is carried to all parts of the country each day at noon by

the electric current, which, of course, does its work instantly.

Near the Bureau of Standards building is that of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, an interesting place from a scientific standpoint. Here the power employed is gotten principally from gas engines, one of which drives machinery in the instrument shop and carpenter shop; and runs a freight elevator. Another drives a copper plate printing press and a 600-ton hydraulic calendering press. A third gas engine drives an electric generator, which affords current of 300 amperes pressure of 10 volts for making electroplates. From these are printed maps and charts. With the electric equipment mentioned there is also a storage cell system, which furnishes light and power when the gas engine is stopped.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has, as part of its scientific outfit, a magnetic photographic apparatus, with which it is watching the action of earth currents and making record of their force, etc. The principle of this apparatus is simply the reflection of the movements of three inclosed (in glass) magnetic needles upon sensitized photographic paper carried on a revolving drum operated by clock work. The drum revolves continually, and the paper is taken off every two days and examined. Zigzag lines show magnetic disturbance, but if there has been none, the lines are straight.

C. E. PRICE.

#### NOTES.

It is said that a lie will travel a thousand miles while the truth is getting ready, but it is a noteworthy fact that the truth is No. 1 at the finish.

Facts will hit the mark and ridicule will never win the prize for sharp shooting.

If you are not fair to your organization you will not be fair to others.

If you see room for improvement in your organization do not fail to mention it.

Many hands make light work and all members should lend their aid to help the progress of this association.

Always try to do your duty as you see it; persevere and be persistent in the discharge of your duty and success will crown your efforts.

### THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS HELPED MONOPOLY.

**Single-Tax Leader says the Late P. M. Arthur Assisted Railroad Trusts Against Labor Generally and the Public.**

In the death of P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has gone a labor leader about whom there has prevailed for many years the most curious kind of controversy.

At the time of his demise, for instance, one of largest newspapers in the country said editorially:

"The sudden death of P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States, is a national calamity. \* \* \* He was an organizer and labor leader who made a conspicuous success of the work undertaken by him without recourse to any of the expedients which smaller and less capable men deem essential in securing for skilled labor the consideration at the hands of the employer to which it considers itself entitled."

On the other hand, if we consult most of the other leaders of the country about Mr. Arthur's place in the trade union world, they will tell you that he was out of sympathy with the solidarity of labor; that his aim was to segregate the locomotive engineers and have them as a body establish working terms to suit themselves and without consideration of any other body of workmen.

In other words, that part of the public press that expends much time and vehemence in denouncing trade unions and trade unionism as embodied in the generality of labor organizations has for years held Chief Arthur up to public approbation as the one kind of labor leader that would be acceptable to them and be wholesome for the body social and the body politic. He was pronounced the ideal labor leader, after whom all others should pattern. He was said to be "reasonable" in his demands. Here he was, as seen by one of these papers:

"The secret of Mr. Arthur's usefulness lay in the fact that he rarely made and never pressed unreasonable demands. He was open-minded on all subjects, and if shown that what his men wanted was more than

they were entitled to he would not permit them to insist upon their views of what was proper. In conference with railroad managers he was a clear-minded man of business, with a perfect comprehension of every fact bearing on the matter under consideration. As a consequence he was always welcome, was treated with respect and consideration, and in the event of trouble his coming was hailed as giving assurance that the right would prevail against all influences to establish the wrong. His influence with the engineers was such that he could induce them to withdraw any demand he did not approve, and it was sufficient with the management of the railroads to secure any concession he deemed it proper to insist upon."

Now, this statement on its face is very significant. A railroad company, as we know it in this country, is a transportation monopoly, which not only robs the public of "all the traffic will bear," but squeezes and pinches its employees into rebellion at irregular intervals.

A trade union, on the other hand, is an organization of laborers bent on preserving or bettering present working conditions.

Obviously, the railroad monopoly and the organization of laborers in its employ are striving against each other, and the plain fact is that they are constantly appealing to the coercion of strikes or lockouts.

That is to say, such a state of things exists between the railroad corporation and all the unionized men in its employ save one body, that body being the locomotive engineers. This small group of highly skilled and, because of their exact and necessary knowledge of the roadway, indispensable class of workmen, are organized by themselves and kept entirely aloof from the other employees and their organizations. Mr. Arthur had been through the great Pittsburg strike and riot of 1877, which cost the Pennsylvania Railroad so dear, and out of that he emerged with a plan to have the locomotive engineers make the best terms possible with the railroad companies and "go it alone," regardless of other bodies of labor.

He rose to the head of the organization and remained there while he lived, largely, no doubt, but successfully appealing through this policy to the self-interest of the men,

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but somewhat I have been told by a man high in the labor world, who is in a position to know about such matters, by a watchfulness against all opposition, even going to the length, it is alleged, of secretly requesting the railroad managements to send certain men off on special runs to prevent them from participating in Brotherhood elections that might prove inimical to his power and course.

It is certain that the shackles of hard conditions have been kept on other railroad employes, and that many an opportunity for betterment of general railroad employment has been lost because the railroad engineers turned a deaf ear to appeals for a united labor demand. They have refused to listen because Chief Arthur, speaking for them, made substantially an offensive and defensive alliance with the railroad companies and severed all kinship with all other labor labor. For this disloyalty to his labor kin and his alliance with the monopolies—that were not only his kinsmen's enemies, but the robbers of the general public—he obtained special concessions; and he could, by making his demands moderate, at almost any time get from the transportation corporations new concessions for the engineers.

Call these concessions what we may, they were but one thing—to wit, the price paid for the Arthurization of this small, compact, indispensable body of engineers, and it was a price that was paid by the other laborers on the railroads not included in the union of locomotive engineers. The locomotive engineers flourished at the cost of the other railroad workmen, organized and unorganized.

If it were possible to organize and control other labor bodies as the locomotive engineers have been organized and managed, then the great trust and monopoly corporations could easily settle the labor problem, or so much of it as relates immediately to their operation. For they could make terms with the respective labor leaders for their unions, just as the railroads made terms with Chief Arthur for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. These trust and monopoly corporations could afford to give increased wages and shortened hours for the sake of industrial peace. What they would do in effect would be to

make an offensive and defensive treaty with the labor unions, by which, on the one hand, the workmen would get larger pay, and on the other hand the unions would stop striking and raise no protest against the depredations upon the general public.

This "Arthurization" of some of the trade unions may possibly occur with any large percentage of them, owing to the practical impossibility of getting both the close organization and the Arthur-like leadership. There may be joint conventions and agreements, such as the miners have in the soft coal regions over most of the country, and such as the anthracite miners desire to establish. But such conventions and such agreements are very different things from the Arthur policy. They establish terms in a large open convention and for a short time, and such terms do not cut such unions off from sympathy or affiliation with other unions. The soft coal miners continued at work in fulfillment of their agreements during the great anthracite strike last year, but they contributed a large percentage of their earnings and voted a large sum out of their treasury for the benefit of the hard coal strikers.

Arthur established in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers a trust of that peculiar kind of labor commodity, and he joined hands with the railroad trust, and together these two trusts worked against other labor organizations and against the public. That is the whole matter in brief.

The trusts, on their part, would more gladly than ever go into an agreement with Arthurized labor organizations, for the bottom is dropping out of speculation, and a hard-and-fast treaty with their employes would doubtless appear to them to hold out hopes of staying the downward movement and minimizing strikes and industrial troubles when the depression comes, which is, by many, thought to be impending.

But if such a relationship would work beneficially for the trusts, how would it work for the union? We may, perhaps, get some suggestion of the proper answer to this question if we look at the employes of the United States Steel Corporation who went into the stock partnership in that trust.

It is reported by the company that more than 21,000 of the workmen employed by it

availed themselves of the offer of preferred stock. This United States Steel preferred stock was sold to most of them at  $82\frac{1}{2}$  a share at the time it was selling on the market at 87. It was paying 7 per cent interest on a par value of 100. The payments for the stock were also made easy, the company lending money at a low rate of interest. All in all, the proposal was inviting enough to start more than 21,000 workmen into its acceptance.

And what is this situation now? As one man I talked with on the matter suggestively said:

"These workmen who spent their savings for stock or put themselves under obligation to take it are now keeping one eye on their daily labor and the other one on the sinking stock quotations. They are far worse off than the workman who has no such stock interest. He cares little what happens to the Steel Trust so long as his job lasts. But the workman who bought stock becomes with every drop in the stock quotations increasingly alarmed about his savings, and this raises and keeps alive a fear that if the stock goes much lower the Steel Trust may burst, but that then he will not only lose his stock, but his job to boot. He bought his stock when it was selling at 87. It has since got down close to 75. Where is the bursting point? He does not know, but he fears that it may not be far off if stocks continue to drop on the market the way they have been going down during the last few months."

Several months ago I presented in these columns an interview with a young British manufacturer, F. Sidney Walker, of Birmingham, England, on comparative industrial conditions in this country and Great Britain. I have since had a letter from Mr. Walker, in which he supplements what I printed in that interview. He says:

"There is undoubtedly more driving in the workshops on your side than with us, but there is another aspect to the question. My observations led me to believe that our people work physically harder than yours, although yours work longer hours and turn out more product. The reason of this is that your masters and men are keener to introduce not only time-saving but labor-

saving machines. That is to say, they aim at saving muscular labor so as to keep fresh longer, and thereby work longer hours. You don't allow skilled men as we do to do 'donkey work.' That is done by a machine where possible. I must say the workmen I met in your factories are far better dressed and show a greater respect for cleanliness than with us. You have no idea how difficult it is to introduce a new method into an English factory. Even in our works, when we flatter ourselves master and man are on good terms, the great majority of men will do their best to make an innovation a failure. The reason is obvious. The view of the average workman is that if you reduce the cost of an article one of their fellows will be thrown out of work as there is less work to go around. It's the old fallacy of wages paid out of capital."—Henry George, Jr., in Philadelphia North American.

#### FIGHTING A LOS ANGELES "RAT."

For refusing to accept a 20 per cent wage reduction, the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times locked out its union printers August 5, 1890. An aggressive fight on the part of Typographical Union No. 174 was brought to a conclusion by an agreement between the union and the representatives of the Times, whereby H. G. Otis was to unionize his newspaper within a specified time. This agreement was basely repudiated by Otis, and since that time many determined efforts have been made to unionize the Times, but without success, owing to the lack of finances.

During the greater portion of the thirteen years since the lockout, the Times has had practically no competitor; hence, it succeeded in acquiring considerable influence, and by its policy of daily attacking unionism, so prejudiced the residents of southern California that any effort of organized labor to better the condition of the working people was met with united opposition, consequently the growth of unionism was retarded, and in 1901 the united strength of organized labor in southern California was less than 5,000.

At the Birmingham convention of the International Typographical Union, the delegates from Los Angeles, acting under in-



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structions, requested President Lynch to select a man to take charge of the movement that had recently been inaugurated by No. 174 to unionize the Times.

This was done, and later the International Union voted an assessment of five cents a month on all members of the union to raise a great fund to carry on the fight.

At the inception of the struggle the leading advertisers of the Times formed a combination to assist Otis in every way possible. They refused emphatically to discontinue advertising in the Times, and in order to show their antagonism to organized labor went so far as to openly oppose any union whose members were on strike.

Through the aid of literature, mass-meetings in halls and on street corners, parades, and in other ways, the union strength has been doubled in the past eighteen months, the Times circulation has been decreased, and 137 advertisers have canceled their contracts with that paper.

The local admirers of the Times among merchants and manufacturers have organized an Employers' Association, with the avowed purpose of disrupting organized labor. For the past three months Los Angeles has been the scene of many bitter struggles between labor unions and the organization of union-wreckers. A strike of nearly 1,500 Mexican laborers resulted in defeat for the union, although not one man deserted his fellow-workingmen. A strike of the street-car men was frustrated by the police (controlled absolutely by the Employers' Association) who clubbed and arrested the strikers and their sympathizers without the least provocation. More than 400 electricians are now on strike against two local telephone companies. These telephone companies have been notified by the Employers' Association that if they grant the demands of the men nearly every merchant in Los Angeles will discontinue the use of their 'phones.

The Pipe and Tank Makers, the Carriage Workers, Harness Makers, and many other organizations are now engaged in a battle for their existence; altogether more than 2,500 men are either locked out or are on strike in Los Angeles at this moment.

Notwithstanding the united assaults of the employers the unions are steadily gaining ground and increasing in membership. The members are learning that in order to

protect themselves they must stand shoulder to shoulder and fight to the last ditch the common enemy, the instigator and originator of all the opposition to unionism—the Los Angeles Times. This they are doing in a way that presages victory for organized labor.

In order to break up the Employers' Association a boycott was levied against the largest department store in Los Angeles, the proprietor of which is a staunch supporter of the Times. Literature is sent weekly to all known customers of this store and personal calls are made by the members of the committee and women solicitors in the employ of the committee. The boycott has been prosecuted so aggressively that the patronage of the store mentioned has been cut in two, and the proprietor devotes nearly half of his advertising space in the daily papers in an endeavor to offset the effect of organized labor's opposition. In spite of the fact that his advertising in the Times is furnished gratis, and his losses from the boycott are being made up by the Employers' Association, the proprietor of this store has been forced to take a trip abroad in order to escape the strain and worry which were rapidly undermining his health. When this store discontinues advertising in the Times—and discontinue it must—the battle is won. Otis realizes this, and his mud batteries are turned on any one and every one prominent in the crusade against the Times. So bitter are his assaults that not even women are exempt if an attack on them will hurt the men whom he is desirous of injuring.—The American Cooperator.

#### HE GOT IT.

Among the passengers to Chicago recently was a woman very much overdressed, accompanied by a bright-looking nurse girl, and a self-willed, tyrannical boy of about three years.

The boy aroused the indignation of the passengers by his continued shrieks, and kicks, and screams, and his viciousness toward the patient nurse. He tore her bonnet and scratched her hands without a word of remonstrance from the mother, says the Freemont Messenger.

Whenever the nurse manifested any firmness the mother would chide her sharply.

Finally the mother composed herself for

a nap, and about the time the boy had slapped the nurse for the fiftieth time a wasp came sailing in and flew on the window. The boy at once tried to catch it.

The nurse caught his hand and said, coaxingly:

"Harry musn't touch! Big fly will bite Harry!"

Harry screamed savagely and began to kick and pound the nurse.

The mother, without opening her eyes or lifting her head, cried out sharply:

"Why will you tease that child so, Mary? Let him have what he wants at once."

"But, ma'am, it's a——"

"Let him have it, I say."

Thus encouraged, Harry clutched at the wasp and caught it. The yell that followed brought tears of joy to the passengers.

The mother, awoke again.

"Mary!" she cried, "let him have it."

Mary turned in her seat and said, confusedly:

"He's got it, ma'am!"

### THE RIGHT TO WORK.

#### Is It Always a Sacred Right?—Are There Any Restrictions Upon it?

A number of correspondents have asked us to answer the following questions, which we condense:

"Must not the right to work under all circumstances remain inviolable and sacred? Should not a man always be free to dispose of his labor, which belongs absolutely to him, as he sees fit?"

Undoubtedly this question is based upon the rulings of labor unions, in the organized efforts to prevent the employment of non-union men—or rather, to put it accurately, the effort to prevent certain individuals from working too cheaply, cutting the price of labor and jeopardizing the welfare of the majority.

We do not propose to discuss the question from any union labor point of view, however, but from the point of view of actual facts.

Is the right to labor as a man sees fit a sacred, inalienable right?

At first glance everybody will say, "Yes, of course, a man owns himself and his labor, and it is his sacred right to labor as he sees fit."

But when you look at the facts, you find that the "sacred" right to control yourself and sell yourself as you see fit has long ago been abolished, at least in civilized countries.

For instance, each individual undoubtedly owns his own life. Yet our laws will not allow him to sell it. In China, when a rich man is sentenced to death, another man can take his place and be executed in his stead for a cash consideration. Very often a dutiful son consents to be executed in order to provide for his needy parents. They applaud such a dutiful son in China, saying that he owns his life and ought to be glad to sell it to help his father and mother.

But in this country we will not allow him to sell his life. We admit that he owns it, but we refuse to let him sell it. He can give it away on behalf of the general welfare when war breaks out, but he must not make merchandise of it. If a man sold his life to a doctor, taking cash in advance, and the doctor put him to death for scientific purposes, that doctor would be executed legally, despite the fact that he had bought what belonged to the seller.

It is evident that although a man owns his own life, the consensus of opinion is that he can not do what he likes with it, that he must consider the welfare of others.

But about the right of labor.

Well, each one of us owns his own labor. But no one of us is allowed to sell himself into slavery, which would mean selling your labor for the rest of your natural life. You own all the work that you can ever do in your lifetime, yet the law will not let you sell it and make yourself another man's property. So apparently you do not own your labor for all of your life. The law feels that the general welfare forbids you to dispose of your lifelong powers under conditions of slavery. This is a change. Not long ago slaves were plentiful; any man who chose could sell his liberty.

Evidently, therefore, we do not own our lives, and we do not own our labor for life. We own the life and we own the labor, but the general wisdom forbids us to dispose of either permanently; we are overruled in disposing of our property.

So it comes down to this question: Although a man is forbidden to sell his life or to sell the labor of his whole life, has not he

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a perfect right to dispose of it piecemeal as he sees fit?

At first sight, we again answer "yes."

But the law steps in and says "no."

For each laborer working in a factory there must be so many cubic feet of air. A man might be willing to work with fewer cubic feet of air, and perhaps he ought to have the sacred right to do so, but the law will not let him.

In certain states, Colorado for instance, a man can not work underground more than a certain number of hours per day. Many men would be willing to sell their sacred labor for an extra number of hours, but the law will not allow it. We seem to have decided that the majority has a right to control the sacred right to work, at least to that extent.

The law commands that certain kinds of dangerous machinery shall be erected with safeguards to protect life and limb.

Many men would be willing, for a consideration, to operate machinery lacking these safeguards. They ought apparently to have the sacred right to sell their labor on any kind of machine, but the law will not let them.

Until a child has reached the age of 14 in some States, and a less or greater age in others, he can not work at all during the night, and he can only work under certain restricted conditions during the day. The child would seem to have the "sacred right" to his own labor, but the majority of others have decided that there are interests more important than that sacred right, and we interfere with him.

So now we find that the sacred right to labor seems to be limited in a good many directions. A man can not sell his life, he can not sell his labor for life. He can not sell his labor in defiance of certain sanitary conditions. He can not sell his labor in defiance of certain machinery regulations. The right to sell his labor is restricted by his age. His sacred right to labor depends in some cases on whether he works underground or above ground. The State of New York has decided that a man can not sell his legs to work a bicycle consecutively for six days in a race, although many men are anxious to do it, and others love to see them suffer during the six days and nights.

Air, machinery, age, cruelty, all of these things seem to justify interference with the "sacred right of the individual to sell his labor where he pleases."

So, apparently, the question comes down to this: Barring all the things mentioned, has a man the right to sell his labor at any price that he pleases? In other words, has a man, or the majority of men, the right to interfere with the labor of another, from the point of view of dollars and cents?

Well, if it is decided that a man's sacred right can be interfered with by air, machinery, cruelty, and age, it would seem as though in time we would even reach the terrible despotic condition of interfering with the question of price.

Already the law forbids a man to work in an atmosphere that destroys his lungs, or with machinery that will pull his arms out of the sockets, or at the age when hard labor means ruined vitality. The law may come in time to forbid a man to work or hire another to work for such small pay or long hours as mean in the end an enfeebled constitution, an ill-fed family, a degenerate laboring class.—New York Journal.

#### THE WORKINGMAN IS IMPATIENT.

Nothing has done more to keep workingmen down than their own impatience. Men who almost for a lifetime had been unable to see even a gleam of hope, on being finally induced to organize for mutual aid and protection, at once must see results or they talk of throwing up the sponge. They would even denounce organization as a fraud, and quietly sink into their former state, living without hope.

The history of trades unions furnishes numerous examples of the results of impatience, too often caused by lack of common decency. Men who had been literally ground into the dust would organize a union, and because of their membership—perhaps a day old—would demand and expect an advance of wages. They would also demand support in fighting against wrongs that their own cowardice had permitted for years, and on being refused aid, away would go even the semblance of a union—impatience thus even destroying hope itself.

Impatience is one of the most powerful weapons that workingmen use against them-

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selves, and even to-day men who should know better are exhibiting all the symptoms. They have patience to bear wrongs, but no patience with any effort to remedy wrongs that is not instantaneous in its action. Such men who build a house, brick by brick, but if it was to be demolished would knock out the foundation and bury themselves in the falling ruins.

If unions are to be beneficial to workingmen or women they must be tried and tested and given a fair trial. The bare fact that men have organized a union does not prove anything but organization—but to secure results from organization there must be combination and solidification. A union can be anything but union of thought, action or purpose if time is not taken to put it into perfect working order and place it upon a good, substantial basis, not financially alone, but as regards a definite policy in reference to matters pertaining to the trade interested.

Evils are never eradicated or wrongs righted by hasty legislation or impulsive action. Every detail of a grievance should be carefully discussed as well as the remedies proposed, and should your first efforts prove failures, do not attribute them to the union, but rather to your own shortcomings, which should be discovered and guarded against in the future.

Youth is vigorous, impulsive and impatient, and consequently it commits many indiscretions. Young unions, or those young in unionism, should not commit like follies, or the results may be very disastrous. Let them rather move slowly, but with a well-defined purpose, and the failures will be few, their victories and successes great and glorious.—Exchange.

#### WHEN THE SLEEPER AWAKES.

By common consent John Mason was the leader among the shopmen of the P., D. & Q. Railroad. The union, of course, had its officials, but even the officials listened to the advice of John Mason. Nor had he ever been known to advise wrong on matters pertaining to their individual or union welfare.

Cool calm, conservative and industrious to the last degree. John Mason was just the kind of man to gain the confidence of all who came in contact with him. This is why

the shopmen were depending on Mason to lead them right in the important matter then under discussion.

For several months the shopmen had been considering the matter of asking for higher wages. They knew that they deserved an increase, but experience had taught them the difficulty of securing it from the grasping managers, whose sole thought seemed to be to grind the employes down to the last notch and swell the dividends up to the highest notch.

"We've got to move carefully, boys," said Mason at the conclusion of the meeting that had voted to demand an increase, and to strike if their demands were denied. "There's a new influence at work in behalf of the bosses—federal injunctions. We'd better do a little more planning before we act."

And it was then and there decided to hold another meeting to discuss ways and means before the demand was submitted.

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"Boys," said John Mason, looking over the sea of faces in the hall, "we are entitled to better wages. Living expenses have increased while our wages have remained stationary. The road is making more money than ever before, while the men are really getting less. It's time to make the move we long have contemplated."

"Brother Mason is right," said the president. "We have decided to demand an increase and back up our demand by a strike if it is refused. What is your pleasure?"

"I move that"—began a member.

"Just a moment, please, Mr. President," said Mason. "I want to give a bit of advice. I am chairman of the committee to consult the management. I suggest that my committee be given three days in which to make this demand, and that it be given authority to act as it sees fit."

"We have the utmost confidence in John Mason," shouted a member. "I move we give the committee what he asks for."

"Second the motion!"

And the motion carried unanimously.

\* \* \*

"Your honor," said John Mason, standing before the desk of Judge Rightem, federal judge in and for the 'Steenth federal

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district, "I am no lawyer. I am only a hard working mechanic. But I come here before you as the representative of 700 mechanics, employed in the shops of the P., D. & Q. Railroad. We are not getting the wages we are entitled to. We want more.

"Your honor, we are about to submit our demands to our employers. Unless something is done our demands will be refused. We know that a hint of our purpose has been given to our employers, and we know that they have decided to resist us. Now, —

"Am I to understand that your employers have got together and decided in advance to resist your demands for an increase in wages?" queried the judge.

"I have no direct knowledge that such is the case, your honor," replied Mason. "But I have heard it on what I deem good authority that such is the decision already made."

"Well, proceed."

"Your honor, representing 700 fellow workmen, I have come before you this morning to pray for a writ of injunction."

"What is the purpose of the injunction you seek, Mr. Mason?"

"Your honor, we have been reading about injunctions issued in cases similar to ours, although we have been unable to find any precedent for the one we are about to ask. Now we"—

"This court, Mr. Mason, is not bound by precedent. It is bound only by law and justice."

"Thank you, your honor. We have learned to believe as much, and that's why we have appeared before you. We pray for the issuance of a writ restraining our employers from refusing to accede to our demands."

"Mr. Mason, your request is proper and a temporary writ will be issued, returnable within one week from to-day. The managers of the P., D. & Q. Railroad will be cited to appear and show cause why the temporary order should not be permanent."

"We thank you, your"—

"The court deserves no thanks for doing its duty, Mr. Mason. The court is here to deal out justice. If it is proper for a court to issue an order restraining employes from striking for higher wages, it is certainly proper for a court to issue an order restrain-

ing employers from getting together and agreeing to refuse a demand for higher wages. The clerk will immediately enter the writ and the marshal will see that it is served without delay upon the managers of the"—

\* \* \*

"John! John! Wake up, John," cried Mrs. Mason. "It's time you were going to the union meeting."

"All right, Mary. Jemiminy, I didn't think I had been sleeping so long. Well, good by, Mary."

"What are you going to do, John?"

"I guess we are in for a long fight, my dear. But we got justice on our side and maybe we'll win."

"I hope so, John," said Mrs. Mason, wearily, "but with the power of the courts against you the chance is slim."

"Well, we'll hope for the best, dear. Good by."

\* \* \*

Plodding sturdily down the street toward the union's hall, John Mason pondered deeply. Suddenly he squared his shoulders and clenched his fists.

"That was a blamed funny dream. But I've often heard that dreams go by contraries, and I guess now that is so."—The Commoner.

#### FALSE ALARMS ABOUT ORGANIZED LABOR.

If we are to believe certain newspapers and some panic-stricken business men, a terrible crisis confronts the country. Disaster threatens us. Our prosperity is at an end. Industry may as well be suspended and capital locked up in the vaults. Unless we do this, that or the other thing, say the solemn and wise men, including professors of geology and astronomy, a revolution or a civil war is unavoidable.

Now, what has happened? Why do the prophets of woe and evil rage so furiously? What is the trouble with us?

"Unionism is the trouble," answers the plutocratic chorus. "Labor," says an eastern paper, which is doubtless astonished at its own moderation, "is literally crazy. It has become intolerably arrogant, tyrannical, reckless, and aggressive, and its mad career must be checked at once."

But what has unionism done?

Has it attempted to confiscate the property of the employing class?



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Has it defied law and order and committed high crimes and misdemeanors?

Mistakes have been made, no doubt, but are they of so grave a character as to justify this talk about a crisis and revolution?

Let us consider the indictment in detail.

In many instances organized workmen have demanded an increase of wages. There is assuredly nothing criminal or morally wrong in such demands.

The law allows such demands; morality has no objection to them, and political economy does not condemn them so long as they are within the limit of the ability of capital to meet. Has the limit been passed? The question can not be answered off-hand or dogmatically.

The employers' assertion that they can not afford to pay more is not always conclusive, for they are neither disinterested nor infallible. Besides, employers are often able to pay a wage after a strike they vociferously declared before the strike would be ruinous. What we know as facts bearing on the situation are these. That the country has been "prosperous" beyond all precedents; that the price of every or nearly every commodity consumed by the workman has been steadily rising; that employers very rarely make voluntary advances in wages, and that, as a rule, the workman who does not demand an increase never gets it.

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Let those who talk about the insanity of union labor honestly consider whether he who gets \$10, \$15, or even \$20 a week really threatens the industrial and social order when he demands a ten or twenty per cent increase, or a reduction of hours that would enable him to live, and work to live instead of living to work and being a beast of burden.

If we are so wonderfully prosperous and progressive, the workman is entitled to a fair share of our prosperity. Even when he demands more he is within his rights, and there is no sense or decency in denouncing him as a criminal or an enemy of society.

"But," cries the plutocratic chorus, "labor is not only unreasonable, but irresponsible and lawless as well; irresponsible, because it violates its agreements and breaks its contracts; lawless, because it prevents

other people from exercising their right to work on such terms as they please to accept.

\* \* \*

There is no crisis and no danger of a revolution. Law and order are secure so far as organized labor is concerned. The fair and sensible employer has nothing to fear. He will always receive consideration, and never be refused arbitration. The agreements which he may make with union labor will be kept sacredly. It is only he who prefers war to friendly negotiation who will have trouble and difficulty. He that takes up the sword shall perish by the sword.

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The London Times of March 6 publishes a cablegram as follows:

AUKLAND, March 5, 1903.

All cabinetmakers of Auckland have been locked out in consequence of a decision of the arbitration court raising their wages. The masters will in future import all the furniture required.

The telegram does not mention whether the furniture is to be imported from the United States, England, Germany, Timbuctoo or China, but for all that—

"Hurrah for the 'country without strikes!'" All hail compulsory arbitration!—Samuel Gompers in American Federationist.

#### SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

Sympathetic striking takes up much of the time of the great pacifiers of the labor movement. This subject has reached an acute stage, and unless cool judgment prevails will retard the industrial progress visible every day in leading business centers. Some forms of sympathetic striking are fully justified, either on high moral grounds or as a business proposition, but this does not mean that the union will rush in pell-mell and strike, simply because some one heard that some one had a grievance.

When unbearable conditions are brutally thrust on an honest workman, no higher principle can be invoked than for his fellow toilers to enter their highest and most effective protest in the form of refusing to supply labor to continue the industry or enterprise until the wrong has been redressed. Men are thereby sacrificing their means of subsistence and the welfare of family in re-

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sponse to the noblest trait of mind and body, viz., that a human being shall have justice. On this side of eternity, nothing more divinely superb can be witnessed. The casual observer seldom has opportunity to view the situation in this light, because the oppressor has the first opportunity to gain his ear, and he thereby "queers" the oppressed in the observer's estimation, but closer investigation would show the fact that voluntary striking in nine cases out of ten is caused by pent-up resentment against rank injustice.

One may be pardoned for asking why (when viewed in the above light) should that which is dubbed as a "crime," when practiced by union workers, become a virtue when utilized by organized capital or by the government itself? The vocabulary of the daily press was recently tested to its limit for epithets to satisfactorily denounce the sympathetic strike among the building trades in New York city; yet just about the time the supply was becoming exhausted, the Fuller Construction Company caused the locking out of 10,000 union men (more or less) in that city, not because of any grievance that had arisen directly affecting its work, but simply because the company desired to show its fealty to an employer's association, with which it was not connected, but which, for devious reasons, had locked out its employees, and presto! the editorial scene was changed, and the dailies vied with each other in extolling the coup d'etat. The act was a "sympathetic" lockout on the part of the Fuller Construction Company, which, if practiced by bricklayers or painters, would have been used as a ruse by organized capital for calling out the militia.

Again, much as we all deplore the fate of the Maine in Spanish-Cuban waters, that ship was really a chip on Uncle Sam's shoulders, who, by the way, was eager for a fight, not for direct cause, but because rank injustice had been thrust upon the Cubans by the Spanish government, and, in the greatest sympathetic strike of our time, oppression was squelched and right prevailed. Latin Europe would fain have held up these United States to derision for entering into the imbroglio, but dared not thwart so glorious a cause. Just so is it in the labor

movement, when, albeit in a small way, justice demands prompt and decisive action.

Organized labor should not tolerate illogical demands. Sympathy must be tempered by common sense and policy. Agreements must be observed at all hazards. Their fulfillment will not only strengthen our movement, but will completely nullify the hue and cry for incorporation. There is no use of going into agreements unless they are to be respected, both in letter and in spirit. It is not necessary to specify in them that "only union men are to be employed;" the acceptance of the agreement bears that out and operates better than if the "red rag" is displayed. Treaty rights are maintained by governments, yet they find ways to "strike" when occasion demands, and so it is with unions. Their agreements must be carried out, but their influence in the right direction can from time to time be manifested without "abrogating the treaty."

A word as to jurisdiction quarrels. These are, in general importance, of equal magnitude with strikes, but not so harmful in detail. A time there was when to be a union man was sufficient; now, a monopoly of membership seems to be paramount in the minds of certain officials. This is deplorable. Organization should not be applied to such base purposes. If strong unions, simply because they may do so, are to absorb other unions of lesser power, then our protest against monopoly is inconsistent. To change a few words in the title of a body may be an easy matter, but when that means lost opportunity of needed progress, the act is akin to "scabbing."

It does not appear that this contention stops organizing, for the disputants essay to get all possible into their ranks, and to that extent the movement is not hindered; but in effectiveness there is a slump, for the minds of the membership are diverted from their proper channel of discussion, and fraternity is not fostered where the jurisdiction fiend is in evidence.—James Duncan in Boyce's Weekly.

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PERU is often spoken of as the "little republic," but the fact remains that Peru has an area three and a half times that of Germany and a density of population but as one to sixty compared with Germany.

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The first application of X-rays to industry is in tanning leather.

The Southern States have 27,000 saloons, while New York has 34,000.

The average annual wage of adult miners in Silesia, Germany, is \$245.

Russia takes nearly half of the agricultural machinery that the United States exports.

The foreign holdings of American securities are now the smallest in many years.

The giraffe, whom nature has equipped to enjoy a drink, is less of a drinker than the donkey.

Nineteen men in this year's class at Yale and fully as many at Harvard and Columbia, earned all their expenses.

The only States which have capitols in large cities are Massachusetts, Indiana, Virginia, Minnesota, Georgia, and Colorado.

The street railway companies of the United States, 987 in number, make returns showing an investment of \$2,308,000,000.

Mr. Pulitzer, of the New York World, has given Columbia University \$2,000,000 with which to establish a school of journalism.

The cotton plant first came to America from Asia; now the greater part of the Central Asia crop is grown from American cotton seed.

According to the St. Petersburg Times, the demand for agricultural machines in the Siberian country beyond Lake Baikal, is to be very large.

The output of bituminous coal from the Ohio Valley last year was 165,000,000 tons, which was nearly four-fifths of the entire production of America.

That a great majority of all deaths occur between 1 and 8 o'clock a. m. was shown by the record of 5,000 cases presented to the British Medical Association by Dr. Haviland. Forty per cent more deaths occur in the fifth hour of the day than on the tenth hour.

The Vatican, in which two Popes have been technical prisoners, is the largest palace in the world, and within its inclosure is a park of thirteen acres.

New Zealand sold abroad last year \$11,500,000 worth of meats, of which \$2,500,000 was in beef, \$9,000,000 in mutton, and \$500,000 in frozen rabbits.

The crop of apples this year is estimated at 48,000,000 barrels, which is more than half a barrel for every man, woman and child in the United States.

It has been discovered that a radioactive gas, or emanation, can be obtained by drawing air over hot copper, or by bubbling it through hot or cold mercury.

The consular service of the United States employs over 1,000 men, whose duties are mainly commercial. Those in the diplomatic service number less than 100.

The Wild Goose Railway, seven miles long, from Nome to Anvil Creek, earned its total first cost within thirty days of its opening, and shows increased earnings each year.

The United States postal department handles 7,250,000,000 letters and cards a year, a number about equal to that of Great Britain, Germany, and France taken together.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century English was the native speech of perhaps 20,000,000 of men and women, and at the close of the century it was spoken by 130,000,000.

The latest statistical estimate for the German empire places the population at 58,549,000. From these figures it appears that the population has increased 1.46 per cent in the last year.

Brander Mathews says that the most obvious defect of the English language is that "its orthography is more unscientific and more barbarous than that of any other important language."

The statement of Prof. Dunbar that he has isolated the germs causing hay fever and produced an antitoxin for it from the horse, should be given credence. Dr. Dunbar is an American, who, after having worked in bacteriology abroad, was given place in the government Institute of Hygiene, at Hamburg, of which he is now the head.

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The excess of male deaths in Chicago is now more than 37 per cent greater than the female deaths, in a population which contains only 3.3 per cent excess of males.

The twelve and a half million sheep in Montana yielded this year 37,500,000 pounds of wool, which, at 16 cents a pound, brought \$6,000,000 cash. Baled, this wool would fill forty miles of freight cars and the sheep, if killed, would produce \$250,000,000 worth of mutton.

No government department has a wider field nor greater possibilities than the new one of Commerce and Labor. It employs 1,289 officials in Washington and 8,838 in the country. The appropriation for its use during the fiscal year is \$9,796,841.

The largest fleet of United States sailing vessels which hitherto has been employed in the petroleum oil deep sea trade has recently almost completely been driven out of the field by the subsidized French sailing craft.

In London if you want rooms, a servant, or a situation, you advertise the fact in a machine for a penny. You write out your advertisement, put it in with your penny, and the machine displays it in your own writing.

The question of the comparative economy of petroleum and coal as fuel is one of locality. In New Orleans, San Francisco and Texas the saving in cost with oil is 72 per cent. In New York coal is 69 per cent cheaper than oil.

The use of storage batteries to furnish the entire motive power for an electric road has not been successful. On Thirty-fourth street, in New York, the conducting wire or bar, with trolley or sliding contact, is taking their place.

Commercial phosphorous is satisfactorily made by mixing fine powdered phosphate material with carbon and sand in the electric furnace, and then, when heated, distilling the phosphorous from the mass, and collecting it under water.

The legal duration of a patent in Germany is fifteen years from the date of application and additional patents expire at the same time as the main patent. Inventions that appertain to articles of food and medicine can not be patented in Germany.

The investment in central station electrical industry in the United States, as shown by statistics from the Census Office, is a little more than \$500,000,000, owned by 2,804 private companies, which receive an average of six per cent on their investment.

Vast deposits of pure flower of sulphur, superior to that from Sicily, have been explored in Mount McCutcheon, Unalaska, by a Swedish expert employed by New Yorkers. This diminishes by one the short list of necessities the United States must buy in other countries.

The most crowded spot on the globe, at certain hours of the day, is the neighborhood of the City Hall Park, in New York. The Brooklyn Bridge ends there, as well as one of the elevated roads, the subway now in construction, other projected subways, and many lines of street cars.

The Pittsburg district has more industrial superlatives than any other similar area on earth. It has the greatest iron and steel works, the greatest electrical plants, the greatest glass houses, firebrick yards, potteries, and at the same time is the center of the world's greatest coal and coking fields.

Forty-seven rabbits which had been injected with germs of smallpox, tetanus, tuberculosis, or hydrophobia in the Bacteriological Institute of Madrid, have been stolen, and the inhabitants of the city are in a panic from fear that these infected rabbits are in their cellars or in their stomachs.

While the United States has been postponing action that would establish trade relations highly advantageous to American exporters, our trade with Cuba has been dwindling rapidly. In 1899 \$37,188,597 worth of American goods were imported into Cuba, and in 1902 but \$25,243,200. The United States now supplies little more than 40 per cent of Cuba's imports.

The Industrie Zeitung says that of all the countries producing steel in 1902, the United States led, with an output of 15,000,000 tons. These figures grow in importance when it is remembered that the world's production in 1894 was only 12,851,000 tons. Germany's production in 1902 was 7,780,000 tons, one-half that of the United States; while England's was only 5,000,000 tons, or one-third the production of the United States.

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Alaska needs 10,000 miles of railroads, 20,000 miles of wagon roads and telephone lines, and can, as fast as transportation is available, give homes and employment to a population of 10,000,000.

The population of the United States in 1902 is three and a-half times as much as in 1859, while the production of the great articles for manufacturing is in most cases from five to fifty times as great, production of manufactures thirteen times as great, and the facilities of transportation twenty times as great.

The X-ray operators at Guy's Hospital, London, where the most extensive use has been made of X-rays in the treatment of diseases, suggest that the severe disturbances reported by Mr. Edison as coming from the X-rays are really from the ultra-violet rays, for in their large experience in the application of X-rays in skin diseases no such accidents have occurred.

Eight thousand vessels, with a tonnage of 12,000,000, entered Valparaiso, Chile, during the last year. The harbor is an open roadstead, giving absolutely no protection to ships, and its water is too deep to permit the building of a breakwater. Once in about seven years a storm from the north does great damage by beaching vessels and destroys a hundred or more lives.

The horse crossed with the zebra is said to produce a hybrid superior in every way to the cross with the donkey, and it is prophesied in Germany that this zebrula, as it is named, will supplant the mule. The opening of East Africa has shown fine zebras in large numbers. The zebrula is fourteen hands high and sixty-three inches in girth.

In urging the vaccination of infants, Dr. Reynolds, Chicago's commissioner of health, says: "The poor baby, with no weapon but a yell, must face smallpox alone and unaided if the parents are too ignorant or too careless to give it the certain protection that vaccination only can confer. Not until the child is of school age does the law step in to secure this protection. I would suggest that there be placed at the Isolation Hospital a sign with this inscription: 'This hospital exists and is maintained only because of ignorance or criminal carelessness with respect to vaccination.'"

In the designing of a war vessel it is essential to take into consideration the fact that every ton of weight and every cubic foot of space subtracted from the propelling equipment, armament and armor entails a sacrifice of its fighting qualities.

Seventy-five per cent of our foreign-born population in 1900 was of Teutonic and Celtic stock—the very same that made the English. Of course, a still larger percentage of the native-born are of these races and of their admixture. It is an error, then, to talk of the American people as a miscellaneous conglomeration of races. There is an American race, formed by fusion of the original races that made the English.

The figures representing the white population of Great Britain's colonies will surprise many persons. The important ones are Canada, 5,525,000; Australia, 3,860,000; South Africa, 875,000; New Zealand, 815,000; which make a total of 11,075,000 persons. There are, however, says the London Times, 20,000 white persons now going to the colonies to settle each month, and as a result of hard times in England.

How comes it, says an anonymous critic in Harper's, that during four centuries—from the time, roughly speaking, of Palestine, to the present day—only twelve women have made their mark upon the history of creative music, and not one even of these twelve have accomplished anything approaching first-rate excellence? The fact is, of course, indisputable; musical history has known no female Bach, or Wagner, or Schubert, nor even feminine Dvorak, or Puccini.

According to a consular report from Munich, a Bavarian chemist, Herman Blau, has perfected a process for the manufacture of a new illuminant. It is stated that the methane and hydrogen are separated from the other constituents of oil gas and liquefied in steel receivers under a pressure of forty atmospheres. It is said that the light from the gas is of a quality that renders it preferable even to electric light, and by proper mixture any desired quality of illumination may be obtained. The cost per one hundred heat units is stated to be 1.13 cents, with round burners, as compared with 1.06 cents for coal gas and 2.14 cents for acetylene.



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The export trade from Alaska for four months, ended October 31, 1902, exceeded \$20,000,000, and was equal to that from Hawaii for ten months ending the same date; was three times that of the Philippines, and more than double that of Porto Rico. The island dependencies of the United States are densely populated, small in area, and fairly well developed. They are in the tropics and unfit for white men and their families.

Ground-up mummy makes a brown of a certain rare color that nothing else can give. It is on account of the asphaltum in the mummy that this is so. The Egyptians wrapped their dead in garments coated with asphaltum of an incomparably fine and pure quality. This asphaltum, as the centuries passed, impregnated the tissues of the dead themselves. It turned them into the best paint material in the world. Being exceedingly expensive, it is used only by portrait painters in depicting brown hair.

The official newspaper of the State of Mechoacan, Mexico, which is published under the direction of the governor, says that the most extensive and richest bed of copper ore in the world has just been discovered near the town of Tinguindon, in that State. The ore bed has been examined by mining experts, and it is said to cover an area of 125,000 acres. Fourteen veins have been located. One vein is 200 meters wide and more than 20,000 meters long, extending on the surface of the soil. The discovery was made by J. Ciceron Castillor, who has applied to the government for title to the property.

The prohibition sentiment in the South, which results from a feeling that intoxicants must be kept away from the negro, has grown so rapidly that it compensates for the loss of New Hampshire and Vermont. Reports show that Texas has 136 counties with total prohibition; 62 counties have partial prohibition, and 46 counties have unrestricted sale of liquors. In Tennessee, out of 5,500 cities and towns in the State, only 8 have unrestricted sale of liquors. In only 12 of the 96 counties can whisky be sold legally. In Kentucky, 47 counties have total prohibition; 54 have partial prohibition, and 18 have unrestricted sale of liquors. In Arkansas, 44 counties have total prohibition;

2 counties have partial prohibition, and 29 have unrestricted sale. Mississippi has 65 counties out of 75 with prohibition, and out of 200 legislators all but a dozen or less have signified their approval of the referendum for State prohibition. In Georgia, 103 counties out of 137 have prohibition.

#### AN IMPROVED PHONOGRAPH.

The phonograph is said to have been immensely improved by the invention of a Bohemian, Emanuel Cervenka, who has devised a means of reproducing sound in a remarkably natural manner without the objectionable rasping sound which is so common in the great number of these instruments. This noise is said to be due to the resistance which is offered by the wax to the tracing point of the receiving diaphragm, and this is entirely overcome in the Cervenka instrument. The receiver is a conical tube extending in an extremely delicate membrane of fish bladder connected with a mirror one-twelfth of an inch in diameter. This mirror, which turns on an axis, is inclined when at rest at an angle of 45 degrees to the membrane, and also to a pencil of electric light only one five-hundredth of an inch in diameter. The light, reflected by the mirror, falls on a rotating circular photographic plate which advances a hundredth of an inch at each revolution.

When the plate is developed it is covered by a spiral line, the successive spires of which are of a hundredth of an inch apart. If sound-waves have reached the diaphragm during the exposure the mirror vibrates and the waves are recorded as undulations in the spiral line on the plate.

From this negative, by the gelatin bichromate process, positives may be made in which the wavy spiral appears as a groove. This is the method recommended for private use, but records to be sold in quantities are stamped from a metal plate made from the negative by a photo-etching process, and having raised line instead of a groove.

The record made by either method contains a sinuous groove in which the steel or diamond point of the speaking apparatus rests. In the Cervenka speaker the disk of glass or mica is replaced by strips of wax separated by a narrow slit. Both of these imitation vocal chords are connected by a fork

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and a lever with a tracing point. They are inclosed in a box which is surrounded by a soft, plastic substance and opens into a cavity lined with soft rubber, ending in a papier-mache horn. In this way disagreeable noises are deadened or avoided by the use of soft materials, and the vibrations are conveyed to the horn from both sides of the vibrating cords. In the usual speaker one side of the disk produces only disturbing noises. The Cervenka speaker, in fact, is a fairly close imitation of the human vocal organs.

#### TRUST ONE ANOTHER.

Look into your brother's eye, man,  
And bid him read your own.  
One-half the strife of human life  
Is born of guile alone!  
Deceit creates full half our hates,  
And half our love it slays.  
Look into each other's eyes, men,  
And meet each other's gaze.

Pardon your brother's faults, man,  
And ask that he forgive;  
Could human sin no pardon win,  
No mortal soul might live.  
No need for Heaven, were none forgiven,  
For none could reach its doors.  
Pardon your brother's faults, man!  
And bid him pardon yours.

Feel for your brother's grief, man—  
No heart is safe from woe,  
Though lips and eyes full oft deny  
The sorrowing weight below.  
A gentle wile, a pitying smile,  
May sweetest balm impart.  
Feel your brother's grief, man,  
And you may win his heart.

Stand by your brother's side, man,  
And bid him clasp your hand.  
To him be just, and yield the trust  
That you from him demand.  
How simply wise with soul and eyes,  
To trust and still be true—  
Do to those we love, man,  
What we would have them do.

THE United States has advanced from fourth to first place in the list of exporting nations recently.

#### SYMPOSIUM ON THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Button.

"Take pains," said the Window.

"Never be led," said the Pencil.

"Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Do business on tick," said the Clock.

"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Aspire to do greater things," said the Nutmeg.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Make much of small things," said the Microscope.

"Never do anything off hand," said the Glove.

"Spend much time in reflection," said the Mirror.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Flue.

"Never take sides, but be round when you're wanted," said the Ball.

"Sacrifice yourself, that through you others may succeed," said the Orange.

"Get a good pull with the ring," said the Door-bell.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Trust to your stars for success," said the Night.

"Strive to make a good impression," said the Seal.

"Turn all things to your advantage," said the Lathe.

"Make the most of your good points," said the Compass.

"Be always on the lookout for a snap," said the Camera.

"Be ever ready to do a good turn for anyone," said the Crank.

"Keep a good heart, though you be drawn and quartered for it," said the Oak.—Life.

#### THE DIFFERENCE.

Auntie—Johnnie, you must never be afraid to tell the truth.

Johnnie—No, Auntie, I ain't. It's to tell a lie without being afraid that bothers me.

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### IF MEN WERE SCARCE.

The labor question is one of great importance to this Brotherhood, and in fact to every organized branch of trade.

It has been the aim and practice of organized labor throughout the United States to endeavor to create an eight-hour day, whereby each man can have more leisure time each day, and also to create a high scale of wages, whereby a union man will make as much in an eight-hour day as a non-union man will in a ten-hour day. The employer, in recognizing the union agrees to employ only union men. He is then where you want him, but he does not get there until you (as a rule) force him. If this could be done everywhere in the United States and maintained, organized labor would be a complete success. But not being done and maintained everywhere we find that as soon as trouble arises and the union men step out their places are filled by others, which makes it hard for the union to deal with the employer or to get their places back. Why are the places filled so soon? I will say there are more men in the United States than there is employment, and these men feel no remorse to take your place, even though they do not get as good wages, and the employer can soon teach them their work so that in a short time they are giving the employer as good satisfaction as you did. Then, if not forced to it, the employer will refuse in the future to deal with organized labor, and will discharge any man who will agitate for a union.

It appears then that although the union gained the eight-hour day that the non-union man profits by it, and it does not seem to make a demand for more men; if it does the employer calls on the army of unemployed for as many more men as he can use.

Now, then, there are too many men, and we must reduce the number of men rather than the hours.

If the men are scarce doesn't it stand to reason that your employer will put up with most any thing, even to wages, hours or union, so as to retain you when he can get no other.

If this is true, then let all work together to reduce the number of idle men. In the first place, where do they come from? Im-

portations from foreign countries furnish the largest amount. They come here and work in chain gangs on railroads; they work for less money and longer hours, which soon sets the old Irish terrier adrift; this has always been his work, but now he must look elsewhere. He goes to the highway commission and does grading, filling and paving.

The experienced road builder who formerly did the paving and curbstone work has to go. He goes to take the mason, bricklayer and plasterer's work. The plasterer turns carpenter, the carpenter turns electrician, and the electrician is set adrift to do whatever he can find.

Now, then, we must stop immigration if we want to begin at the bottom of the labor question.

If we stop the foreigners from coming in by the thousands, as they do every year, then we will start an immediate demand for labor. The railroads will soon send for the old faithful terrier, and when he goes back he gets more money and less hours. The street commission sends for his men as soon as the terrier leaves, and he pays more money, and so in turn each one is demanded back at his old employment, with better conditions, because work is plentiful and men are scarce. When this condition prevails then organized labor can go forth and divide her men into locals and can soon control the situation with better hours and better wages, which are soon forthcoming of their own accord if men are scarce.

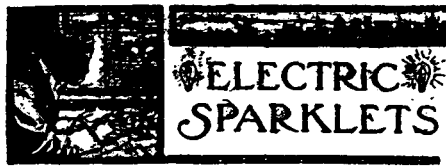
Let each delegate at the coming convention at Salt Lake ponder over this little story, and then use his influence to make the I. B. E. W. take a start in this, the right direction. If you can't do any more for the cause just get up and read it to the delegates present.

Fraternally yours for the advancement of the I. B. E. W. and organized labor,

JAY C. MEAD,  
Financial secretary Local No. 278, Rock Island, Ill.

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It is estimated that over 200,000 nautical miles of submarine cables are in operation, representing an investment of more than \$250,000,000.



Nuremburg, Bavaria, has the most complete electrical manufacturing plant in Germany.

The Nord Deutscher Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II has an electric plant consisting of 2,700 incandescent lamps of twenty-five candle power each.

Germany is supplying Russia with most of the electrical machinery for traction, lighting and transmission of power.

The introduction of electric light in the United States naval vessels dates from 1883, when a 150-light Edison dynamo was installed aboard the "Trenton."

The British Electrical Engineering Company have secured a site for the erection of a central generating station for supplying electric light and power in Bombay, India.

By one of those strange perversions occasionally found in military organizations, electrical engineering in the navy does not come under one of the two naval engineering departments.

The unobstructed speed of electricity is equal to that of light, and this is reduced according to the conductors employed. According to experiments made in 1850 copper wire permits a speed of 111,600 miles per second, while iron reduces it to 62,000 miles.

Some electricians at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, are making good business by thawing frozen pipes. They carry about a large battery on a sleigh, call at afflicted houses, and run a strong current through the offending portion of the pipe. The apparatus has never been known to fail, and the water begins to flow again very, very quickly.

The most wonderful farm in the world is situated in Canada. Its peculiarity lies in the fact that everything is worked by electricity. Two waterfalls within the bounds of the farm, some sixty feet and one hundred and eighty feet high, furnish the motive power, a central power-house being erected near, and the current is transmitted by wires

to every available place on the farm. The churns and other necessary implements have electrical motor attachments. A motor of ten-horse power works the mowing machine, and another works a long saw; while the house, barns, and surrounding grounds of the farm are illuminated by electricity. The owner declares he saves some £500 in labor annually.

According to a dispatch from Schenectady the State Department of Public Works at Albany has granted permission to the General Electric Company to conduct experiments in canal boat electric propulsion along a stretch of the canal in the vicinity of Schenectady. The experiments are to be conducted under the supervision of the department. The plans contemplate the use of a double track.

An authority on forestry announces the discovery, in the primeval forests of India, of a tree with the most curious and inexplicable characteristics. Its leaves are so highly electrical that whoever touches one of them receives a severe electrical shock. Even upon the magnetic needle this tree has a strong influence, causing magnetic variations at a distance of seventy feet. The electrical strength of the tree varies according to the time of day. It is strongest at noon, but its power almost entirely disappears at midnight. Its electricity also disappears in wet weather. Birds never rest upon its branches, nor have any insects been seen upon it.

Note is made in consular reports of a new electric flash light on the Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, equipped with a Schuckert parabolic glass mirror. "Experiments were made in Nuremburg. They went far beyond what the most sanguine had believed possible. The revolving reflector of the German apparatus was fully equal to the best French revolving light. As soon as the experts had demonstrated their point, work was begun on a light reflector or projector equal to the largest ever used. It was to represent 30,000,000 candle-power and to flash no longer than one-tenth of a second. The flashes must follow each other every five seconds. The flash light illuminates the entire horizon. In normal weather it may be seen 23 sea miles (23

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leagues). On the first night that the new light was used, its peculiar, flashing beams were seen by people standing on the mole at Busum, a distance of 65 kilometers, or a trifle over 40 miles. The watchers in the light house at Amrum, about the same distance, were able in unfavorable weather to see the same beams as they rapidly appeared and disappeared. It was noted that the otherwise bluish-white light of the electric arc appeared red."

A special dispatch from Paris states that Dr. Le Bon has reported a curious accidental discovery. He was experimenting with Hertzian rays in his laboratory when he was suddenly surrounded by what he describes as a rain of fire from all the metallic objects in the room. He bases upon this a speculation that it would be possible to construct large metal mirrors, capable of reflecting for several miles the Hertzian rays, which, while remaining invisible, would ignite any explosive substance encountered, such as shells and gunpowder in magazines and aboard war vessels and cartridges in soldiers' belts.

D. Bergmann, of Stockholm, has introduced conical pole-pieces for dynamos and motors in place of the ordinary cylindrical ones now in general use. The object is to minimize the magnetic leakage and therefore the opposing action of the counter ampere-turns of the armature by reducing the pole-piece surface, the mean distance from pole to pole, and the density of the magnetic flux at the part adjoining the base of the cone. By this means, it is claimed that in the case of direct-current machines it is possible to increase the ampere-turns of the armature and thus the output of the machine without increasing the sparking or the distortion of the field.

An interesting communication has recently been presented by M. Van Aubel to the French Academy of Sciences on the change in the electric conductivity of selenium effected in the presence of bodies treated with ozone. It is now more than twenty years since the discovery was made that selenium altered its resistance when exposed to ordinary daylight. Selenium enjoys a relatively high but fairly steady resistivity. An attempt was made to produce

high-resistance prisms of selenium for industrial purposes as compact standard resistances. These were placed in a closed box after the fashion of ordinary wire resistance coils. It was discovered that when the lid of the box was withdrawn, so as to admit of adjusting the connections, the resistance of the selenium underwent marked change, and that the original resistance became practically restored after closing the box. In the present instance it appears that caoutchouc which had been subjected to a current of dry ozone for twelve minutes acted towards selenium like a feeble illuminant. When exposed to the ozonized caoutchouc the selenium resistance fell seven per cent in fifteen minutes, and the original resistance was restored after the radiation from the caoutchouc was intercepted. A few years ago the world remained in blissful unconsciousness of the existence of radiations other than those of heat and light. Now the difficulty is to find a location which is not constantly permeated by all kinds of radiations and undulations other than those of ordinary light.

#### RULES FOR INSTALLING EXHIBITS AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, ST LOUIS, 1904.

The Department of Manufactures of the St. Louis Universal Exposition this month announces its rules and regulations governing installation constructions. These rules are evidently intended to facilitate the work of the exhibitor and at the same time insure to the Exposition the uniformity of height so necessary to the modern installation of a great exhibit palace.

Chief Hulbert of this Department is making a strong endeavor, in his pamphlets and bulletins, to provide that the "still" installations at the Fair of 1904 shall please and instruct in a degree closely approaching those which demonstrate processes.

As to "dead" exhibits, literally, it is to be hoped the St. Louis Fair will have few of them. All exhibits may not be full of wheels and motion; they may not show lever and crank and throttle, and yet they may, and will, appeal by a mute eloquence which will not be gainsaid.

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Napoleon spent \$50,000,000 beautifying Paris, since when tourists every year spend more than \$50,000,000 in going to see it. This principle may be applied to exhibits in detail. First, let the concept be a thing of beauty. Then let it be harmoniously worked out. It is not the money spent on an exhibition that counts most, but the scheme of installation used, the unique or attractive idea presented.

Speaking generally, it may be supposed that the form of an exhibit will be suggested by the subject. It will be affected, and perhaps controlled by the character of the product or the process, and nothing should be done which would prevent the effective showing of strong points. This is the first consideration. But an ingenious mind, acquainted with the history of an industry, will rarely fail to find a theme that may be artistically expressed by the exhibit, without in the least impairing the direct positive effect of the thing shown. A striking or unique presentation fastens the impression on the memory. The Japanese have blended art with industry and mechanism, and few will forget the Japanese exhibits

at any Exposition. They are remembered where some displays of wares of greater merit are recalled only as a confused mass.

Fortunately for the alert exhibitor he may avail himself of the architect and the exhibitor, and adapt their principles and their art to his own purpose. If he intrust his installation scheme to an artist or to several artists in competition, the expense incurred for the drawings will never be regretted, and in most cases the saving on the cost of the installation proper will cover many times such outlay. While plans are on paper they may be changed and rechanged until they meet the requirements of all concerned. Again, with plans in hand, as many bids as desired may be secured for the construction, and assurances that the same will be in direct accord with the intention of the exhibitor and meet his approval in every respect. By "installation scheme" is meant the arrangement of the merchandise for, while the attractiveness of the booth or showcase is important, it is the display of the goods to which most attention should be given.

## Letters From Our Local Correspondents.

### Local Union No. 16.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 17, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is dragging here at present. The new company has not started work yet, and I hardly think there will be anything doing here for fixers until spring.

The Light Company is still on the unfair list, and will stay so for a while, I expect.

Brother Kern and myself have just returned from Indianapolis, Ind., where the Indiana State Federation was made permanent on August 16, with seven locals represented. This, brothers, is something which I think all States should do. I see that Ohio and New Jersey have one. All States should have a State organization, which will make the work of the International somewhat easier, and in case of trouble or dissatisfaction it is quicker reached, because by having executive officers in each portion of the

State, they are within a few hours' ride of any local, and by being on the ground at the right time trouble might be nipped in the bud, or could be easier handled by knowing the exact state of affairs.

Will say we had an elegant meeting on the 16th instant. While there were not so many locals represented as would have liked, we have the promise of quite a number, and I am sure when the others can see the great value of a State organization, they will quickly come into the fold. I will have no more to say on this subject, as the secretary-treasurer was instructed to write the Worker a letter.

No. 16 had a moonlight excursion on the river August 12th, which was finely attended, and quite a neat sum was cleared, which will help pay for our new banner for Labor Day.

Brother E. L. Mitchell has been elected to represent No. 16 at the convention.

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With good luck to the Brotherhood, I remain

Fraternally yours,

E. E. HOSKINSON.

#### Local Union No. 29.

TRENTON, N. J., August 21, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The working conditions in 29's jurisdiction are at the present writing very dull. This is a direct contradiction of my last letter, in which I said it was plentiful, but then, as now, the prospects are very bright, and that is all.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has not started to string any wires yet, but when they do there will be lots doing.

The local is going along very smoothly, and new lights are added right along—two since my last letter. The attendance is not what it might be, by any means, although at times it is pretty good, but there are some of our brothers that would prefer to stand down on the corner gaping and flirting with girls and women, and some standing in the bar-rooms discussing business, abusing the energetic members who are untiring in their efforts to advance the interests of the local, and the Brotherhood in general, and there tell the barkeepers and other booze-grafters what they would do if they were running the local.

Then there is another class of members who are conspicuous by their absence—they are the married men who are constantly detained at home by their wives. Now, brothers, it seems strange that your wives can do without you all day while you are at work, or all evening if you wish to go to church, or call on your parents, brothers or sisters, or some other relation of the family; or if you want to go down town shopping; go to some lodge, or next door to spend the evening with a friend; go to a circus, or opera, or some other show; go to a park, or take the children out for a walk, but when it comes to attending a meeting of the local, then they cannot spare you. I wish the brothers would think over this and give the local a little of their time.

The inside wiremen report that there is work for some good men in that branch of the business in Trenton for some time to

come. There is no extra charge to work here, brothers.

Brothers Tom Reilley, traveling card 32850, and R. D. Blackburn, 24161, have joined us.

The last meeting of the New Jersey State Council, before the international convention, was held in Atlantic City on the 16th instant, and much good has been the result. This fact will become apparent on the 14th of September at Salt Lake City. Among the other things discussed was the conflict between 331, Long Branch, and the supposed 363, Asbury Park. Now, Brother Sherman, 363's charter was obtained, in the opinion of the State Council, either illegally, fraudulently or through the carelessness of your office, and it behooves you to revoke the same. They are not installed, and our organizer will not install them; therefore, they did not obtain the charter on his recommendation.

In the August Worker I read a letter written by Chas. H. Dodd, of 65, which is very clear, concise and logical. Brother Dodd, I congratulate you on your letter and views. I am glad some one can see the danger of those unsurmountable walls—the demon that lurks behind that shining star called protection; the viper that crawls in the wake of individual success called selfishness. I hope the brothers will read your article, who are on the narrow path, and that it will act as a signpost to them, pointing out the narrow road of selfishness they trod and lead them to the broad road of success to the Brotherhood.

The time of the international convention is near, and brothers who are delegates, do you realize the great responsibility that is upon you? Perhaps the very life of the Brotherhood depends on your action. Let your heart and conscience be your master and guide. Leave selfishness and personal gain behind. Let us hope and pray that the ever watchful eye of the Almighty God will be upon us, and that His guiding hand will safely direct us through the storm to a glorious and successful port.

With best wishes for all members, I am

Fraternally yours,

W. A. MCGINLEY,

Press Secretary.

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**Local Union No. 52.**

NEWARK, N. J., August 18, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As this number of our Journal is to be an important and much sought for one, through being our convention number, Local No. 52, the banner local of New Jersey, is bound to be on deck in time for space, as no doubt all locals will be duly represented in our next issue.

Under a special order of business at a recent meeting we elected two delegates to represent No. 52 at the eighth convention. We had some very good material to select from, but were most fortunate to have both of our delegates, Brothers Hope and Bamfort, accept when the decision was made known. We have some more material as good, but decidedly none better for such an undertaking. Brothers Hope and Bamfort are both deep thinkers, men well versed in our constitution and by-laws, men of few words, but when these few words are spoken they go right to the point and preclude the necessity of useless argument, hair-splitting, and waste of valuable time—men that are opposed to any one man or ring power, and by that we feel assured that they will fight for the good of Local No. 52 and the whole Brotherhood.

We note with pleasure what Local No. 41 of Buffalo and No. 42 of Utica say in praise of Brother McNulty, our Sixth Vice-President. Brother McNulty is a vigorous worker for the good of the Brotherhood—a true, honest, loyal individual—an untiring worker who does his duty without fear or favor, and it is only through his unceasing efforts that Local No. 52 has become the banner local of New Jersey.

Local No. 52 is once more making elaborate arrangements for the Labor Day celebration. All trade and labor unions intend to participate in the grand parade, and we hope to make it the grandest demonstration of the strength of labor ever witnessed in Newark.

W. E. ROSSETER,  
Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 53.**

HARRISBURG, PA., August 19, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is plenty around here now, so, boys, if you are out of a job come to God's coun-

try and you can hang on without any trouble, but be sure you bring a good paid-up card with you, for if you don't we certainly will know the reason why you have not got it, and we will see that you get one pretty quick yet.

A certain foreman in this town told his "pusher" that they would have to break young fellows in to climbing (he found out that the old hikers were all coming to their senses and coming in with us), and then he could have his own way. He did fire three old climbers for joining the union, and he belonged to 53 himself some years ago. But thanks to him, as fast as he is breaking them in they are coming to us as apprentices, for we must have them—we need them in our business.

The Bell is hiring anything that comes down the pike with a pair of hooks on his back. They are paying \$40 per month and expenses.

The P. R. R. are hiring anything also; they are paying \$2.75 per day on the middle division.

The Paxtang Electric Light Company are about ready to do business, though they are still building; they are paying \$2.75 per day, and it is a union job all through.

The Postal Tel. Company will soon start running wires on the railroad. They are going to run twelve wires from New York to Pittsburg. So they will make lots of work.

We are still adding new lights to our circuit.

Some of our members don't attend the meetings as they should. Now, brothers, I hope when you see this you will make up your minds to attend a little more regular, as it is important that you know what is going on. But we will fool some of you before long by having a set-out, and you will be kicking yourselves for a week for missing it, just because you knew nothing about it. So you had better get around and find out what is going on.

Brother Ahern gave a fine talk on unionism last Thursday night, and we all appreciated it.

We are pleased to have some of the Hagerstown boys with us—Brother "Windy," "Kid" J. E. Adams, and the "Gardener," Thomas Ahern.

We were also pleased to see the smiling



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face of Eugene Walters, president of 289; also the vice-president, and they are all as fine a lot of men as ever came down the pike.

Last meeting night we bumped two candidates, and have three for next meeting.

Yours fraternally,

C. S. EBERSOLE,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 84.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am very sorry to announce the death of one of our beloved brothers, who was so unfortunate as to fall from a pole at the corner of Peachtree and Baker streets, August 7. It was supposed he got a shock between 210 and 2080 alternates. This was Brother Thomas Pattello. I will also send right here a copy of the resolutions fixed by this local:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and honored brother, Thomas Pattello; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 84 bow in meek submission to the all wise will of the Almighty in taking from our midst and earthly association a true, honorable and cheerful brother, with a character without a blemish; and be it further

Resolved, that we tender to his bereaved mother and relatives our sincere condolence and our earnest sympathy in the loss of one who was a man of sterling quality; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days as a token of respect, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his mother and to our official journal for publication; and that a page of our records be set aside for the preservation of these resolutions.

This was a thorough and well respected brother, and his death shall be long remembered by the entire local.

I will say that at our last meeting there was a brother appointed to represent our local at the eighth convention of the Brotherhood at Salt Lake City, and we hope to be well represented. He is Brother A. R. Rodgers, our financial secretary. He is a hot shot.

I am very sorry, but nevertheless it must

be said, we are not what we used to be in by gone days. We are losing some of our members and some of our paid up are holding away from meetings. They seem not to take the interest in it that they should. I will say that brothers must act brotherly or it is no brotherhood. I can't see for my life what is the matter with the boys of No. 84. I don't mean all of them; but the reader is supposed to know how the question is. There are some of the brothers who are fighting with all their power to uplift the union, while it seems others don't care even as to its whereabouts.

Brothers, we should stand together if we intend to accomplish anything. What are we here for? It surely can not be that we are intended for cemetery tombs. I do sincerely hope for the time when every man who has not got a paid up card will be laid aside as a vagabond in this town. He is no better. If he ever carried a card and won't keep it up he is not the man to obligate yourself to as a brother. We can not say that we haven't that man in our midst, for it would be a falsehood.

Brothers of No. 318, we had the pleasure of taking one of your brothers by traveling card on last meeting night. We also took in one brother from 88—Brother Jack Watkins, and one from 421, of Columbus, Ga.—Brother Will Pattille. I remain

Yours fraternally,

C. J. STROUD,  
President.

#### Local Union No. 103.

BOSTON, MASS., August 21, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

"And those that didn't come at all made up their minds to stay away."

Brothers, where were you, where are you, anyhow?

Don't you know that No. 103 meets every Wednesday evening, in Dexter Hall, Well's Memorial building, 987 Washington street, Boston, Mass.?

Have you gone on a vacation, or gone to sleep, or what have you done, to be so blind to your own interests, as to think we can hold meetings and do important business without your help?

Do you fondly imagine that those who do attend give up an evening a week to that

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purpose for the mere fun of the thing? Not on your life. The mighty dollar and self interest brings us there, and it takes a very good excuse to keep us away.

The mighty dollar says, "You can not expect fair wages unless you keep up a constant fight for them. Lay down your arms and the enemy will discover what you are doing before they reach the ground."

Self interest says, "Individual advancement can come only through the advancement of your fellow workers at the same time. And more broadly, through the labor movement and race advancement."

I don't want anything else to boost me into better conditions. I am willing to be helped, while at the same time helping myself, but I am not willing to help a lazy man.

The brother who stays at home because he thinks the local can do business just as well without him is a fool.

The brother who thinks he can get others to do the business of the local for him and attend to his interests satisfactorily is worse—he is a shirk and mighty shortsighted, too.

The brother who is not posted in the labor movement and don't know how to speak and air his views is hereby advised to come just the same. He might accidentally get some information and ideas, if nothing else—mere numbers at a meeting are a great help. He can at least listen and vote intelligently.

And lastly, the brothers who stay away "because there is so much chewing the rag and so little business done." I suppose that they don't know that we have at last succeeded in cutting that down to a minimum. And, anyhow, why don't they use their influence to cut it out?

If you don't like the way the men who do do something do it, why don't you do something to better it?

This cursed indifference and inaction would break up any local.

Where would No. 103 be if a minority—perhaps one-tenth of the membership—were to stop work? We would go down and out so quickly that people would forget we ever existed.

Be men, brothers, and attend our meetings. If you can't attend all of them, at-

tend some of them. Show a little interest anyway—just to encourage the one-tenth that do the work.

If you stay-at-homes had attended the meeting of August 19 and seen the little bit of a handfull who were present to handle an important measure that came up you would know why I am disgusted with men of inaction.

And this is it. Probably, some of you don't ever know that our agreement with the contractors expires October 2.

Perhaps you don't know that we submitted to them, about July 1, a new agreement, demanding a little better conditions, and union recognition—none but union men to be employed.

After a long time they sent us their answer, and this, in substance, is it:

"The contractors association can not consider any change in the existing agreement before January 1."

What do they take us for? Think we can get along without any agreement after October 1, when our present one expires?

January 1! The dullest time in the year, when a difficulty wouldn't hurt them much.

They got an answer.

Now, if we could run a local without the shirks some of us would, but our interests are bound up with the whole craft of inside wiremen—union or non-union—so we can't.

At this crisis we need every man in the ranks shoulder to shoulder.

Remember how we stood last September?

We can make a better fight this year, and it remains with the brothers to say whether it shall or shall not be a bloodless victory.

A united brotherhood, with every man getting applications from his non-union associates would obviate every necessity of any difficulty.

Now, if you get mad at this roast, brothers, and come up and vote in a body to fine your humble press secretary, why, all right. Any kind of action is better, to my mind, than indifference.

With good wishes for all members of the Brotherhood, I am

Yours fraternally,

HENRY R. THAYER,  
Press Secretary.

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**Local Union No. 114.**

TORONTO, CAN., August 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

All brothers here are working at present, but after the exhibition I expect some of them will have to do the walk act.

Brother H. J. Hurd invited all the brothers of No. 114 up to his house to a fruit feed on Friday evening, the 21st, and I believe some of them were not at work the next day. Do you know the reason why?

Moral: Do not eat too much fruit or you may lose all.

Our newly appointed financial secretary intends to do business on a business principle. Look out, brothers; attend meetings and keep your dues paid up, for it is the pen that rules the world.

We are sorry we can not send a delegate to Salt Lake City, as our treasury will not allow it; and the brothers have had to go down in their dips to keep the wheels moving, on account of the conduit trouble here a few weeks ago.

Yours fraternally,

J. DEVINS,  
Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 115.**

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

While our local has not, I believe, had a letter in your columns for quite a while, we are, notwithstanding, still at the old stand, and read your valuable Journal with as much enjoyment as any of the brothers who have been writing regularly.

Our local elected a press secretary to fill this position, but it appears the brother was too modest to do duty that way, and finally has left this city for other parts, and our president let his mantle fall on the shoulders of your humble servant, and while the job is unsought, and, I might add, somewhat unwelcome to me just now, I will nevertheless let the brothers hear from us as often as possible.

Local Union No. 115 has a new set of officers, who fill the bill to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and what is best, to my mind, attend promptly all meetings. It takes prompt attendance, and particularly of the officers, to make successful an organization, and for this reason I bespeak success

for Local No. 115 that it has never heretofore obtained, for the very lack of prompt attendance. In speaking of the new officers, and giving due praise for zeal and prompt attendance, I want to say that our old treasurer, Wilson Twining, who still fills that position, stands second to none here in zeal or prompt attendance at meetings.

Our brothers of Local Union No. 60, to whom Brother Twining formerly belonged, know and esteem him as much as we do.

Brother Allen E. Hancock, of Local Union No. 406, Ardmore, I. T., deposited his traveling card with us and went to work for George A. Brush some time back. It goes without saying that Brother Hancock is received with open arms by us, not only for his well-known union principles and good workmanship, but for the further reason that this is Brother Hancock's real home, and that he was a charter member of Local Union No. 115.

We don't think we will be able to send a delegate to Salt Lake, but for the sake of an opportunity to get in a vote on the probable change, or amendment, to be proposed to our constitution regarding the so-called "wall" around certain cities, we are all very sorry indeed.

I can see and understand why certain favored locals should, for their own protection, exact an examination from an inside wireman when in doubt of his proficiency, but I deny their right as brothers, in the full sense, that they ought to make any charge whatever therefor to a brother with a good traveling card.

We all ought to be alike and treated alike throughout the entire organization if we are to have the success we are aiming at, and any city or local who fails or refuses to stand on terms of equality with the humblest of our locals deserves and will receive the condemnation of the majority.

Equality before the law is one of the fundamental principles of this, the greatest government, in the way of a republic, this world has ever known, and our locals in cities now having this wall, so unfavorably discussed in our Journal, should not forget this. It would be well for our brothers in the walled locals to just take the trouble to think what would be their verdict against a trouble of this character if they were in

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the place of members of non-favored locals and came to a "walled" city with a family to support and no money to pay this fee.

I feel that too much can not be said against this thing, that I have all along regarded as an evil and a drawback to what promises to be yet the foremost organization in the United States, but that my feeble efforts are unnecessary, as I firmly believe that a referendum vote would settle the matter if taken; and I sincerely hope the Salt Lake convention itself will settle it, as the ball has been set in motion, and has grown to such proportions that it will not be easily checked. From what I can glean of the matter the reasons assigned by the "walled" locals is that extraordinary conditions and prices are, and have been, brought about by the efforts of local people only, and they do not think it fair that non-resident brothers should share the effects of what they consider they (the local brothers) have alone and unaided brought about. It may be true that extra favored conditions do some times prevail in certain places, but to my mind the brothers fail to see and give credit to the strength and standing of the entire Brotherhood, without which, a little thought would convince them, all their efforts would come to nothing in any city. Come, brothers, of the "walled" cities, tear down your wall voluntarily, and do unto your visiting brothers as you would be done by, for your wall is doomed any way.

There is but little doing in Austin just now in any line, and the future will depend almost wholly on the damages wrought by the cotton ball weevil, who, just at present, seems to be greater in evidence than anything else or anybody.

The Labor Day general committee are preparing to celebrate that event in a grander style than ever heretofore, and we expect to be in strong evidence in that celebration.

The writer spent last Labor Day in San Antonio and in parade with Local Union No. 60. I have not forgotten the many courtesies shown me during the time I was there by those superb entertainers of No. 60, nor do I wonder longer at their popularity at home and abroad, for they know all about the golden rule and how to apply it, which is, I am sorry to say, not nearly so well un-

derstood and interpreted in some other localities I know of.

With kind wishes to all, I am

Yours fraternally,

MACK,  
Press Secretary.

### Local Union No. 130.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I would call the attention of all wiremen to the fact that No. 130 is expecting trouble (in a small way) on September 1, and that they inform themselves of how matters are here before coming this way. Our demands have been placed before the Building Trades Council, and they, with one exception, voted to back us up in the demands. They are for 45 cents per hour, eight hours per day, pay at noon Saturday, and half a day off Saturday, without pay. One helper to each journeyman. We got the sanction of the executive board, and with the Building Trades Council behind us we expect to win hands down. We did at one time expect to have a delegate to Salt Lake, but when it came to election the boys thought it would not be well to go to that expense, but to save the money for a different purpose. Maybe they were right, but for one, I was not with the big crowd. We sent our proxy to St. Louis, Mo., to No. 1. One firm in the city has sent for our committee to wait on them, and stand willing to sign everything but the half off Saturday, or pay the 90 cents per hour for it as overtime, but if the other companies sign it they are willing to.

We have three of No. 134's men now members of our local who seem to be the right material. They were here only a very short time before they placed their cards with us. We thank them and wish them well. They are H. L. Loreing, W. H. Allen, and J. J. Miller. They are putting in the iron for the Hibernian Bank Building. By the time this goes to press the St. Charles annex will be nearly roughed in, but will be near two months before it is finished.

Now, through the Worker, I wish to make a statement to be understood. Some of the boys have taken exception to what I said. I said that all members of Local No. 130 carrying good cards were entitled to work before men with permits. When there are no

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more men with paid-up cards, then issue the permits weekly.

We hope by our next letter to be able to tell you things are all settled here, and how we all got out in the parade and showed our numbers on Labor Day.

With best wishes to the I. B. E. W., more anon.

Yours fraternally,

MARK.

#### Local Union No. 139.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

We had a good meeting to-day, with thirty-five members present, although thirty-five is not many out of eighty or eighty-five members.

I wish to state that we are getting along nicely. We have most all card men on the Bell job now. There are three or four to get yet, then we may be able to do business.

It is only a matter of a short time until everybody will have to have a card before he can work on that job. They are going to get a new foreman, and as far as I can find out he is a card man. I hope he is.

There is a great deal of work going on here at present, and I think there is a chance for a couple of good card men.

They are trying to spot the floaters when they come, and will not hire them, thinking they will not stay. We had two of them to quit last week.

Wishing the brothers a good time on Labor Day, I will ring off.

Yours fraternally,

H. T. KELLY,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 140.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

It is several months since there has been a letter in the Worker from this local, and if we don't do something in the letter-writing line once in a while, all other locals will think we have gone out of the business. This is far from being the case, however, as we are in a flourishing condition, plenty of work, and good men with the "goods" to do it. We have several applications for membership at every meeting. Can safely

say that we are 95 per cent organized, and after the other 5 per cent all the time. We pay \$5 per week sick benefits to journeymen and \$3 per week to apprentices.

We will send a delegate to the convention in Salt Lake City to help tear the present constitution apart and build another that every local union in the Brotherhood can follow. There are six locals of shopmen here who are practically without a constitution to follow, as there is nothing in the present one to fit their case.

Labor Day will be one of the greatest this city has ever seen. From the seven locals we will turn out 1,400 electrical workers and three bands. The electrical workers are becoming a power in labor circles here, with thirty-five votes in the central body—the trades assembly. We have also organized the Electrical Workers District Council, composed of representatives of the seven locals of the city, with Brother Cormick, a "hustler" of Local 254, in the chair. The inside wiremen employed by the contractors of the city seem to have forgotten that Local No. 140 has raised their wages over \$1 per day in the last two years, and reduced their hours from ten to eight per day. After bettering their condition in every way they now reward the local by staying away from the meetings, and allowing someone else to do all the work and they reap the benefit. But we will bring them soon. We have a set of local by-laws that cover their case. We have with us Brother Frank O'Connell, one of the greatest "hustlers" who ever carried a card, ever ready and willing to do everything in his power for his local and the Brotherhood. He has the good will and confidence of every member of this local, and the profound admiration of the writer.

Among our most active workers are Brothers Wendamaker and B. S. Reid, our genial recording secretary and financial secretary. They are the right men in the right places—"more power to their elbow." At the last election of officers one of the brothers took the floor and insisted on a vigorous kick in regard to the press secretaries not writing to the Worker. He was promptly nominated and unanimously elected as the man we had been looking for, but alas and alack, Brother Swartz has failed to make the ink "fly" as yet. Brother Swartz it's up to you. Now,

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Brother Editor, don't consign this to the waste basket, as we have occupied no space in the Worker in a long time, and certainly deserve room for this. Besides the boys expect it.

Yours very truly,

G. W. COLONY,  
President.

### Local Union No. 163.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 21, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The time is drawing close when the convention of electrical workers will deliberate on questions of importance to the Brotherhood at large.

No. 163 has a problem to be decided not by the convention alone, but by the membership of the union. It is a question that will affect the union vitally. The educators of the present day say we must either progress or go backward. Progress should be the watchword of all unions and in all things. Progress is the watchword of the electrical workers, as evidenced by the following clipping taken from our constitution:

"The objects of the I. B. are, namely, to rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to prevent further encroachment. We propose to establish an apprentice system; to maintain a higher standard of skill; to encourage the formation of schools of instruction in local unions for teaching the practical application of electricity and for trade education generally; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of our craft; to settle all disputes between employers and employees by arbitration; to assist each other in sickness or distress; to secure employment; to reduce the hours of daily labor; to secure adequate pay for our work; and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members."

How many local unions maintain schools of instruction? I have yet to hear of more than one. And how are we to have trade education unless we establish local schools or discussions? The last convention did its duty in regard to this matter, according to the above, and undoubtedly the present convention will do the same; but why not

make a strong appeal to the membership to uphold that clause? It is the easiest thing in the world to change our journal to a bona fide trade magazine, and without the incentive that comes from making the subject general through the Worker, we cannot hold good discussions or form schools in all our locals. Here is a problem to help start this:

I have four machines of 110 volts working on direct current, 3-wire system. The machines are overloaded. In order to balance the line or cut down the load, I want to cut in a machine of 500 kilowatts and 225 volts. Give diagram showing connections. The machines are multipolar types, compound wound. Two are Seimens Houski, two Fort Wayne, and the 225 is general electric. I sent this problem to the August Worker in the same mail as my letter. What is the reason it was not published? [Evidently the brother does not read the Worker in its entirety. If he will turn to page 99 of August Worker he will there find his problem.—Editor.] When I started this subject through our journal my intention was to bring it as forcibly before the members of the union as possible, but through the blunder of a member of the union this is brought to an issue that I must defend my name, your highness, Mr. Defender of "tommy rot." Although I do not consider myself an old trade unionist, I have been a member of of 163 since it was organized, just a little more than a month ago, and I have read the journal since I have been a member, except when I got disgusted with them and had to file them away. I cannot pick up an old copy but I see some kick against that tender spot, "tommy rot." As for the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, if every member that takes an interest in the progress of our journal make a comparison between the Locomotive Firemen's or Engineers' Magazine and will publish their opinion of that comparison and fight for it, I will guarantee that our journal will be changed. As for "school master," he seems very desirous of receiving that appellation himself, here is an extract from his article: "Now, my children, I will set you a copy you can imitate at first, then you can produce; but be sure to emulate my style, for therein lies the success of the Worker, and with work just as I outline,

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we may yet approach within hailing distance of that paragon of publications—the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. There he leaves us; and then comes a revulsion of feeling, when he says: I think that in a general way you are publishing a magazine that needs but little improvement to meet all the requirements for which it is published. Query, is he the union, or merely the 'school master?'"

I can cite to you cases of where members of the union did not know there was such a thing as the "Electrical Worker."

I suppose, being such an old trade unionist, he has the constitution at the end of his tongue, but he evidently cannot get through his think tank the meaning of Article II, Section 1, and Article 26, Section 6, explaining objects of the magazine and duties of press secretaries as for his pure English or correct speech.

Oh! why should the spirit  
Of grammar be proud,  
With such a wide margin  
Of language allowed?

Of course, there's a limit—  
"I knowed," and "I've saw."  
"I seen" and I "done it,"  
Are rather too raw.

But then there are others  
No better than they,  
One hears in the talking,  
He hears every day.

"Where at" asks one person,  
Quite thoughtless, and "who,"  
Asks another, "did Mary  
Give that bonnet to?"

Hear a maid, as she twitters,  
Oh! yes, I went out  
With she and her fellow  
In his runabout.

And hear a man saying:  
"Between you and I,  
That block of Pacific  
Would make a good buy."

And this from a mother,  
Too kind to her boy,  
I had rather you shouldn't  
Do things to annoy.

And this from a student,  
Concerning a show,  
Who says to the maiden  
Let's you and I go.

There's lots of good people  
That's talking like that,  
Who should learn from weak critics  
To know where they're at.

Concerning my old letters, space will not allow me to say much more than ask you to judge the letters by themselves. My object was to serve the best interests of the local and Brotherhood. No. 163 proved that I was the man for the place by refusing my resignation. This is the first time in my career as press secretary that I have spoken of an individual brother in other than terms of praise. Had his highness wrote that article himself, there would be no necessity to answer it. But anyone with an underlying vein of fine intelligence and discrimination can see that it was written by a newspaper man.

In conclusion, I wish to tell you that if I could express to you what is in my heart, I would praise you to the skies, but I cannot. So I will simply thank you for the foresight you showed in placing my contemporary's letter in so conspicuous a place, thereby bringing this subject forcibly before the union.

Fraternally yours,  
M. TUBRIDY,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 171.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., August 23, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

We are still doing good work and increasing our local each month. We have adopted the \$10 rate for members.

There is a bunch of good members here working for the Bell Telephone Company. They have a lot of exchanges to make and could put one or two good members to work.

At our last meeting we got out a statement for the Bell Company to sign, for a nine-hour day and the recognition of the union. They had no trouble; the boys got what they asked, and everything is working fine.

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Brother Baird, one of our good members, left here the other day for California. The boys wish him good luck and hope to hear from him soon.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK DUNN,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 174.

St. JOHN, N. B., August 21, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Trade conditions in this section remain about the same—no particular rush on, but every one working.

We expect to have a number of the telegraph linemen this way soon, and hope to rope them in. Our local is lame as far as the telegraph men are concerned, and until we get them in we are of no great strength.

There is a great field for our organizer to work in in this section, embracing Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and New Brunswick, with the exception of St. John and Sydney. Let us see the head of the Order do something in this matter. Place a man in the field who can stay until his efforts are rewarded with success, not send a man here for ten days with fifteen places to canvass. Money spent in this matter now is money well spent, and, in time, will return two fold, creating a source of revenue and strengthening the stand of the few electrical workers in St. John and Sydney.

Brother Mullin, of the tel., has found unionism so beneficial that he has united himself to a fair lady of the North End, who, I am sure, will let him leave her side on the second and last Wednesday in the month. Brother Mullin, No. 174 wishes you a long and happy wedded life.

Brother Gross, of the light company, has started for a six weeks' trip to the northwest. Use him well, brothers, for he is all right.

Fraternally yours,

F. MILLER,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 194.

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 19, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Speaking of the Brotherhood, I would like to know what causes so much argument in the locals about nothing. In the August Worker Brother Murphy's letter hit them

all, and I for one agree with him. If you don't want to help upbuild and sustain the Brotherhood why don't you stay out of it and get off the earth? Go to all meetings, and imagine there has got to be something done, and then do it. Don't wait for the other fellow to do it. Do Gould, Armour, Rothschilds, and other money bags that are making trusts their specialty wait for the other fellow, or do they say after it is all over that it should have been done otherwise? Do your employers wait until the other fellow tells him what wages to pay you? Of course not, and no one else stands back except those that want 100 per cent of what they put out returned to them, and they make no effort to get it. Remember, my brother, you have all to win, and win we must. Of course, you can not put all of your time in for the cause, but you can put in the time you spend standing around nights on street corners.

Send your representative to Salt Lake and see that he attends to business, and you will be surprised at the result.

Brothers, I believe should all this mud slinging cease, and work more in harmony, that we could stop, to an extent, the scabbing we have in our ranks. I may be wrong, but I can not see otherwise. I would like to hear from others on this subject.

Speaking of scabs, you ought to see what the Cumberland Tel. Company has got. Talk about Coxey's army—they are not in it—just a bunch of kids; each must have a blue print of what is to do, and then two men to explain to him. And, to cap it all, they each have (so I heard) an I. B. E. W. button, so they will stand a show with any one at all. Where they got them I do not know. I would like to know if any one is sending dues from here to Brother Sherman or not.

Local No. 194 pulled another electrical firm over on our side. It is Uhl & Elliott. They are paying \$4 for eight hours, and everything is lovely there, but I am sorry to say that Mr. Iva Watson is on the road to the bad if he don't look to his agreement.

We have a committee out after him, and also the men he has working there. They seem to think that all they have to do now is to draw their pay after the brothers won it for them.

I am sorry to say we lost one of our



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brothers. B. A. Whitehead passed away on the thirteenth instant, after a few weeks of typhoid fever. But the Lord does all things well. Brother Whitehead's father and sister arrived just at his death. His sister had his remains sent to her home in Kansas.

As to work, I will say everything is at a stand. The Southern Construction Company has about finished up, and started operations on the fifteenth instant.

I hear that there is a toll line to start about the fifteenth of September for Marshall, Texas.

To all brothers that have left us will say, we are still here, and wish them success.

Brother Bowers is still on the sick list, but hope he will soon be out.

Brothers, you that are going to Salt Lake to the international convention, think well of what Brother Sherman said about the death claims. It is a good idea. It will not only help the ones left behind, but also the Brotherhood in general.

Good luck to all, and success to the Brotherhood.

Yours fraternally,

RED 2 RINGS,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 210.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 24, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

I will endeavor to give you a little scratch of what we are doing at the City by the Sea.

In the first place, it is very warm here at present, and the city is full of people. But the all important thing, work, is very slack.

Bell has sent two out of three gangs out of town, keeping only one gang for this whole district.

The Atlantic Coast Tel. Company are just moving along with three men to keep the trouble down.

The Electric Light is still as always, two union and five non-union men.

I am sorry to have to write and tell you that one of our brothers, F. A. Anderson, got hurt last week by falling out of a tree, in Absecom, while trimming out the shore line, and is still in the hospital here, with three broken ribs—breast hurt internally. He may pull through, but the doctor won't allow him to be moved from one ward to another yet.

Brother George D. Byers, from No. 299, Camden, N. J., working for the light here, was coming down a pole when another man, coming down the same pole above him, ran his spurs clear through Byers' right hand, and he is also laid up for repairs.

Well, brothers, we had a meeting of the New Jersey State Council here last Sunday, and I believe there was some good business done that will show for itself in time. I would like to give more details of this meeting, but unfortunately I was one of the men to be sent out of town, and I could not get to the meeting. The next meeting, I believe, will be held in Paterson, N. J.

Brothers, I have a kick coming with the Bell Tel. Company, and unless it is straightened out soon you will all hear why I was transferred out of Atlantic City.

The trolley road across the meadows is progressing nicely—a good fair job, and all union men.

There is strong talk of the cross-town trolley starting in Atlantic City within thirty days. That will make a little more work here.

We have elected Brother Charles Pierce president to fill the unexpired term of Brother George A. Orr.

Yours fraternally,

J. T. DORMAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 215.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Aug. 22, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

Since my last letter there has not been much of a change in the Valley of the Ozarks. There is nothing doing here at present. The new telephone company has not started to do any work, no material on the ground yet, so I don't know how long it will be before they will start, but will let the brothers know through our journal.

Sorry to state we are not to be represented at Salt Lake next month, but we trust that those delegates that will be present will pick the right men, and hope to see a constitution that will settle all troubles hereafter.

Traveling brothers wishing to communicate with Local Union 215 please address T. Smith, our president, as our financial secretary has retired from hard work.

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Would like to state in our August report we will send in such names of brothers who left here owing Local Union 215, and I, as a member of the I. B. E. W., hope that our Grand Secretary will draw the line on such men.

Brother Sam Kennedy, I got your card O. K. Wishing all our brothers and the I. B. E. W. every success,

Yours fraternally,

A. MANDERS,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 222.

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Before this is printed in the Worker we will have a new agreement with the Lafayette Telephone Company or all will be out of work. We ask for nine hours a day, except Saturday, which shall be eight hours, from shop to shop. We have been working nine hours on the job. From all appearances I think the company will sign without any trouble.

I have been elected to represent Local No. 222 at our convention at Salt Lake City.

We have organized a State federation of electrical workers. At our last meeting, held in Indianapolis Sunday, August 16, 1903, we completed the organization. While there are only about seven locals in it so far, I hope that at our next meeting, to be held in Lafayette the first Sunday in November, every local in the State will have their delegates present. It is to their benefit to join hands with their brothers all over the State.

The different companies all over the State have organized to fight union labor. Now, if we can band together, into a State organization we can fight for our rights as a whole; not in one city alone, but all over the district. That is what we are after. We want every local in Indiana to send delegates to Lafayette in November and investigate the workings of our association.

There happened along here about three weeks ago a floater, who went to work under Brother Tucker, and after working awhile he claimed that Brother Tucker had scabbed before he joined the union, and so refused to work for Tucker. The result

was he was laid off. Instead of leaving he laid for Tucker, and as he was coming up out of the storeroom struck him, knocking him back into the basement. It cost him \$16.50 and he got out of town. If that is brotherly love I don't want any of it in mine. Brother Tucker has been fair and square since he joined the union. All I wish is we had some more like him.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. C.,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 227.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We have at last elected our delegate to the convention, and Brother Ed. Sheets was the lucky one, and we all believe he will do what he can for the boys in the South. Brother Sheets will leave Birmingham well loaded, and I hope he will put up a good fight for the South, and we all hope the brothers in the North and East will give him all the support they can for we surely do need everything we can get. An organizer and one vice-president in the South, we could then have some show, but as it is we have everything to fight and very little help. Brother Lockman made us one visit and it did not amount to anything, for he didn't stay long enough to accomplish much.

Now, brothers, I am going to give you the straight facts of conditions of the South. We are working long hours, and only making \$2.25 and \$2.50 per day, and I can't see where we are going to better the conditions any if we don't get some assistance from this convention. We have been fighting the negro for a long time, but he stands just the same with the company as he did before we started to fight him, and the company would rather have him because he will work cheaper than the white man, and longer hours. I hope there will be some provision made at this convention to organize the negro, for if we once get them on the right road they will stay, for they think they ought to have more money. Some of the brothers may think differently, but I believe if they were organized we could get \$3 per eight hours, but as long as the companies have them to fight us with we will have to work for small wages and long hours. Some

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of the brothers may think the negroes won't stick to his organization, but he will. Now, to show you how he stands I will take the miners organizations of Alabama: The white miners saw that they could not accomplish anything as long as the negro was on the outside, so they took him in, and to-day there are as many negro miners in the State of Alabama as white, but the white man leads them. On the first day of July every miner in the Birmingham district laid down his tools and asked for more money, and a two weeks' pay day, and the different mining companies refused to settle with them, so they staid away from the mines until the companies saw that they would have to do something or shut down all of the furnaces in the Birmingham district. The operators called a meeting and decided to leave it to an arbitration board, so the board has been here in session for two weeks, and they brought in the award to-day. The miners got  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents increase of wages and a two weeks' pay day and a nine hour day. Now, if the negroes hadn't stuck to the white man what would they got? Nothing, for the companies would have refused to treat with the man if the negro had been on the outside. Now for the plasterers of the Birmingham district. Two years ago the plasterers were working for \$1.75 per day, and they saw where they would have to take the negro in or work for \$1.75 a day the balance of their lives, so they took him in, and to-day they are getting \$4 per day, eight hours. The barbers saw where it was to their interest to organize the negro; also, the carpenters, and I don't see why the linemen can not do the same. We are not here for our health; it is the money we are after and shorter day. If I could get \$1 more a day for my work by letting the negro have a card, I say let him have it. Now, someone will say we will have to recognize him as a brother. We will to a certain extent, but we will not have to put our arms around him and love him because he has a card; let him know where he stands and he will stay in his place. It can be arranged so they will meet to themselves, and the white man to himself, and if there is any trouble comes up they can act together through a committee. Now, brothers, don't all of you jump on me and say I am a negro lover. I am far from it, but we have them here with us and they are going to work, so

I think we would be better off by letting them have a charter. I would like to hear from some of the other brothers on this subject. Work is about the same as it has been all summer. Nothing new. I see in the Worker where some one wants to pay \$500 for death benefit; that's me, and I hope he will get it through. I will close for this time. Best regards to all the brothers.

Fraternally yours,

G. W. BROWN,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 229.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 21, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local Union 229 is still on the map. We are small in numbers but big in spirit, and no harder place in the country to thoroughly organize exists than this same place, but we are pegging away all the time and keep after them, and as the old saying goes, a patient waiter is no loser. We are waiting for that time when we will be as strong as any of them for the size of the place. We elected officers last meeting.

Brother Wm. Brockelbark has left with the green goods up to the limit. We do not know where he is going, but the local that gets him will find a boy that is true blue and all right. Would like to hear from Brothers Bob Duff and Arthur St. Pierre, two good brothers that we were sorry to lose. We have taken considerable interest in the suggestions of changes in the constitution, and will say that every delegate should bear in mind that they must be broad and not build up any fences, for it is for the benefit of the whole country at large. Best wishes of Local 229 to all delegates, and hope they will have a good time. We are sorry that we are so small, but you will hear more from us in the future than in past.

Yours fraternally,

WILL G. FRASER,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 240.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 24, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, brothers, here is "Hard Luck" again, but not so calm as before. He has a little hammer this time and is going to knock a little.

The first subject is on the officers of the

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locals. You wonder why we don't have larger and better meetings? In my estimation a greater part of the responsibilities are up to the conducting and management of the meetings. We will never have a successful business career until we have our meetings conducted in a business-like manner, and need not expect a large attendance from an intelligent body of men to a place of amusement for boys. Now, it is not because of the incompetency of the officers of any local that we don't have business transacted in a business-like manner, but it is personal negligence. The brothers nominated the one that they thought would be the best man for the place for which he was nominated. Then to settle all personal opinions they were voted for by the body. The one elected was not the successful one by personal choice, but by the voice of the majority of the local. Now, how can the majority make a mistake of that kind? It is almost an impossibility, and now, after having that honor conferred upon them, they certainly are the most capable and should feel under obligations to the choice of the brothers and show their sincere appreciation by thoroughly familiarizing themselves with their duties, and memorizing the constitution and by-laws. Then, when a dispute comes up it can be settled in an instant, without a minute's hot air or argument. But so long as we have these disgusting hot air arguments we will have poor and unsuccessful business.

Brothers, we are in for business just the same as a groceryman, and that is sure, and don't you think for a moment that one brother can do it. No; neither can the officers do it; but it will take the earnest assistance of every electrical worker capable of commanding a respectable position, and that includes many dead ones, to our circle of high and important intentions.

Now for the other side. Brothers, what do you want to become a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for? I am sure that you don't do it just to have some of the many ways to get rid of some of your small change; but you do so because of a means whereby to better yourself in your daily work. Now, you must remember that the electrical workers are very nearly, if not the least in recogni-

tion of any professional workmen, and why should we be? We ought to be the first, as making and controlling electricity is claimed to be the latest and most wonderful, as well as important art within the history of the world. With all these advantages I can not see why we (workers) are so little respected. So, now, it is up to us.

What must we do? Why we must get together and stick together. We can never be of any importance to ourselves, our employers, or any one else so long as we continue in our routine of folly. We must get to business. Now, we have organized in order to get ourselves in shape to be at all times in demand. How are we to go about it? We can't do business of any kind without some expense, and in order to meet all expense, the founders were very considerate and arranged it so that it would not break anybody, but make every body, if we will only live up to our obligation. Now, to be initiated and never show up again or send any money. What do you think the faithful few are—millionaires, with the patience of Job? Well, they are not millionaires, but they have a never dying patience it seems, or they would not stand for half they have to carry. Then when you, that do keep within visiting distance of the financial secretary and vice-president, come up to pop off some unfiltered hot air that has no business connections whatever—you don't respect the chair as you should. You don't pay attention to the business. You don't even know what order of business you are in. That is not the way to elevate yourselves. We have in our order of business a time for every stage of the game, and if you are so full of hot air you should get there early and pop off before we get to business; then, when we do get to business we could in a very easy manner accomplish some good. But, my brothers, not until then will we be of any importance.

So, now, with a good will and a high spirit let us get together and work to each other's interest and to the interest of our employers.

Well, brothers, into the transmitter and out at the testing table in Philadelphia business is still very slow, but hope it will pick up soon.

I think the electrical workers are going

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to make a big show on the 7th here and hope they will in every other city. As that is the only day in the year that we have I think we ought to try to make a hit.

With best of wishes to all brothers and sister locals, I am forever,

Yours fraternally,

HARD LUCK,  
Press secretary.

#### Local Union No. 258.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Business is good here—linemen all at work, and everybody on the jump preparing for Labor Day. We expect to turn out a large number on that day, and we expect to have a float in line. This city has been very active in the labor movement in the past year, and I look for a big day this trip.

The Fall River linemen held their annual outing at Touissett Park on August 16, and I am sure they had a grand time. With the name of Wm. Field on a committee of this kind it must be a success, for he is known to be a hustler. After a grand shore dinner the sport began with a ball game of fourteen innings, won by Fall River; score 6 to 5.

By the time our Worker reaches us I suppose the convention will be a thing of the past. A great many questions of importance will come before this body. The exchange of traveling cards will no doubt take up a little time. A constitution should be framed that would fit all locals, large and small. I think Article XIV, Section 4, has been violated more than once since our last convention.

In the August Worker I read Mr. Edmondson's piece, headed, "If the fences were down." I claim that Edmondson or anybody's son has no right to build fences around our constitution. That right is reserved by those who frame the little book. If we find we have an article that does not suit, then strike it out or take your medicine. I believe we, as an organization, should live up to the constitution at all times and not be governed by individual locals.

Brother J. F. McInnis, who was stricken down with paralysis on May 5 last, is still on the sick list, and the doctor thinks he will

be unable to do manual labor of any kind for the rest of the year.

Now, as we are living in an age of trusts and combinations, composed of men who think of nothing but their selfish self, driving the prices of everything that the poor laboring man should have to sustain life up to the highest point, and to think that a man must stay in the house, unable to toil, is rather a hard proposition now. No. 258 has taken his case in hand. It is the intention of the committee to offer a beautiful gold watch, with tickets at 10 cents each, to be sent broadcast among the locals of the I. B. E. W. As Brother McInnis was always ready to dig up a dollar for those in need, we expect to realize a neat sum for him.

To avoid writing letters to upwards of five hundred locals after the drawing, we will publish the lucky number in the Worker the month following said drawing.

Fraternally yours,

D. J. S.,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 262.

PULLMAN, ILL., August 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is picking up a little. The Pullman Company has built a large wood machine shop, and it is to be wired throughout for lights and motors. All the brothers are working, and the company hired some new men, which we took into camp right away.

We added six new members to our list last meeting night, and expect four or five more at our next.

We have elected our delegate to the international convention at Salt Lake City, and feel sure that he will give a good account of himself when he gets there.

I hear that No. 9 has a grievance against No. 134, and if the charges are true which No. 9 makes, I think that for the good of the Brotherhood No. 134 should be severely dealt with. Just because we are called brothers it does not mean that we can do to them what we dare not do to an outsider. Even brothers by blood have their individual rights which must be respected. This friction between local unions is the gravest danger that the Brotherhood has to contend with, and if it is kept up it will undermine the very foundation of our noble order. I

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sincerely trust that at the coming convention there will be something done to overcome, as far as possible, this palpable evil which attaches itself to most all labor organizations.

Let us have a constitution worded so plainly that there can be no misconstruing of the real meaning of any article or section in it, even if it makes a book as big as a city directory.

I read with great interest Brother Sherman's editorial in last month's Worker in regard to death benefits. I think his suggestions were very good. As most brothers know, it is a hard thing for members of our craft to get life insurance. Some companies will not take them in at all, while those that do charge such a high premium that it is quite a burden for a man to carry a policy. I believe that Brother Sherman's suggestions should be taken up and placed before all locals for their approval, or have it brought up at the convention for action. It is a good thing, and it should be pushed along.

We are making great preparations for the Labor Day demonstration and picnic, under the auspices of the South Side Joint Labor Council, at Gardner's Park. All trade unions will participate in the parade and picnic.

Wishing all the brothers the best of luck, I remain

Fraternally yours,

WM. STREET,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 269.

PRINCETON, IND., August 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Still there is nothing doing here boys. Can not say when the Traction Company will start stringing wire, but I think it will be quite a while yet, for you all know how it is with a new job. It's "Oh, yes, we are going to commence to-morrow, next week, or the first of the month." So you see it is very hard to tell the exact truth about their commencing. Hope I will be able to tell you more in my next letter.

Change your course, boys, if you are coming this way, for a while any way, for work is "shore" slack.

Hello to boys of No. 318. What is the matter with Campbell? Has he lost the use

of his right? And are all your ink slinger gone and left you bad?

Hello to Frank Allison of No. 318.

With best wishes to one and all, I am

Fraternally yours.

BILL FARRINGTON,  
Press Secretary pro tem.

#### Local Union No. 272.

SHERMAN, TEX., August 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 272 is dwelling in a new home now. We have moved to a new hall. There was a gang of anti-union men meeting in the old one, and it was but a few days after we found it out when Local No. 272 and all others in Sherman were meeting in another hall, built especially for union meetings. We were the first to meet in this hall. We met there before it was completed. The front part is a resort of rest for union men of every craft—domino tables and all kinds of reading matter. The rear room is for union assemblies only.

Brothers, all of you, one and many, please read the letter from Local No. 272 in the August Worker and see what you think of Brother Jack Hanly and the writer's statement of a home owned by the I. B. E. W. for the crippled and the old retired brothers, instead of leaving them to the mercy of the world. Now, brothers, if you see it as we do take action on it at once and with every local's assistance we can have it in a little while. The writer would like to hear from Brother Sherman on the question.

Local No. 338 met with No. 272 last Thursday night for the purpose of instructing their joint delegate to the international convention at Salt Lake City. The business was not all completed, so they adjourned until our next meeting.

Local No. 272's new president is a swell one. He is strictly business while the meeting is going on. Brothers, this a good way to be. Remember the old motto, "Work while you work, and play while you play."

Business is at a standstill now and there's not much doing at any place in this locality.

We have a sick brother with us now—Brother Jack Bennett. Probably some one knows him. He was getting along nicely at last accounts.

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With success to the I. B. E. W., I remain,  
Fraternally yours,  
J. W. ACREE,  
Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 279.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Just a few more words on that universal working card, and then it is "up to" the delegates at Salt Lake City. Local No. 279 elected delegates to the international convention on August 17. I went up to the meeting looking for a small shower to come my way, and it proved to be a deluge. Result is that if nothing serious happens Brother Jessen and yours truly will represent Local 279 at the convention.

I see by the August Worker that a great many locals are in favor of a universal traveling card, but I think we ought to go that proposition "one better," and make it a universal working card.

A universal traveling card would allow a lineman or wireman from Maine to do line-work or wiring in San Francisco, but why not let the same wireman or lineman wind armatures, build switch boards or do machine repairs in San Francisco if he is capable.

I am in favor of a universal initiation fee not to exceed \$15, and a universal examination fee not to exceed \$5, both fees to be charged by the local obtaining a new member for the I. B. E. W., and I believe that when a brother has a paid up card in any local he should be entitled to work wherever he likes, and at whatever branch of the business at which he can obtain work.

As an example of the injustice of the present system, I will tell you of a case that came to my notice a few days ago. In a certain shop here on a certain day last week a member of Local 134 (inside wiremen) was waiting around all day for something to "turn up," and on the same day the men in this shop, members of Local 279, had more calls than they could attend to, and three of the men had to work at night, breaking an engagement to do so, while two more had to give up a fishing trip and work Sunday to get the work out, as our local has not a man idle. Now, I know for a positive fact that this brother from No. 134 was and is capable

of handling part of this work, but owing to our present system he could not work on the machines without a working card from No. 279.

I think I can hear some say, "Why didn't he take out a transfer card?" but we know that if he did that, in a few weeks the tide would turn and he be laid off, and then he could not do wiring without being transferred again, and then the examination fee would take all he had earned.

Now, brothers, every one of you that is delegated to attend our international convention knows in his heart that this state of affairs is all wrong, and that we will not have a real Brotherhood until this wrong is righted. This being the case, let us all go to Salt Lake with the idea predominant that we will use all honest means to have our constitution changed so that any member anywhere in the world can truthfully say, "I am a member of an organization, the members of which will treat me as a brother anywhere I may go, provided I have a paid up working card."

The Constitution of the United States says "that all men are born free and equal," and many a good man laid down his life in support of that proposition during the unpleasantness of '63, and all of our brothers believe that clause is right, but the constitution of the I. B. E. W. says, in effect, "every man is born free and equal," and stays free and equal until he joins the I. B. E. W., when he immediately becomes bound by a set of rules that are a relic of the tribute-collecting days of the dark ages, and freedom and equality vanish forever.

Now, brothers, we do not ask any of you to lay down your lives for this proposition, but we do ask you to lay down your prejudice and your jealousy and your greed of gain, and go to the convention prepared to do your duty as you see it.

If you believe that our constitution should be revised so as to give us a universal working card and a universal initiation and examination fee get up on the floor of the convention and say so, and when this proposition is brought to a vote be sure that the vote of your delegation is cast on the side of right, justice and freedom.

Another thing of importance is the electing of at least four national organizers, the

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need of which can easily be seen when we think of the thousands of unorganized electrical workers all over the country.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES M. LYNN,  
Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 281.**

NEW ORLEANS, August 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

With a few lines to the Worker, I will say that 281 is doing exceedingly well, but more faithfulness in attendance to meetings should be exercised. Remember, earnest attendance and a helping hand will give assistance and encouragement to every brother. We admit that the weather is very warm at present, but McMahon hall is so refreshing and exhilarating that excuses are unpardonable; therefore, I mention this little neglect through the Worker, and hope that after reading it over all will attend, and put their shoulders to the wheel, which means "prosperity."

Everything is getting in readiness for the great national day—Labor Day—which will surpass all others, as the Central Trade and Labor Council and local unions are exerting every effort and expense to make it a memorable day. How grand will it be with five miles of union brothers hand in hand, and union bands, cheering and welcoming all their families and friends on this great day. May the greatest of all electric lights shine forth on the great day to assist us to success.

Wishing the committee an abundance of success, and the kindest regards to the united Brotherhood, I remain

Fraternally yours,

E. BERBERICH,  
Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 301.**

TEXARKANA, ARK., Aug. 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Everyone is so interested in the Western Conference and its outcome that we almost overlooked our letter to the Journal. I can't see a very great difference in Texarkana in the way of work than when I wrote last. The Home Telephone Co. has a new manager, Mr. J. D. Ridoo, of Los Angeles, Cal.

The company is also represented by a very strong business man, Mr. John B. King, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. King is a man who has put in a great deal of his life as manager and handling large systems of different kinds, and since he has placed himself here at the head of this large telephone exchange success is sure. We have the S. W. Tele. Co. here bested by over 300 telephones, and we are not done hustling yet, either. In regard to Mr. Jno. Sabin and Mr. Parker and their gang of scabs I don't think either of them should be as much as thought of by a good union man. We have always had this class of men to deal with ever since organized labor came into the world, and we have gained every day just the same. Think of what the great orator and politician said once at a great convention in Chicago—"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." No, brothers, let us stand together as a unit and Sabin and Parker can go to where their welcome is assured more than here in this land of the free.

Hello, boys in Hot Springs; success to all.

Fraternally yours,

U. M. A.

**Local Union No. 318.**

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 17, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are still alive although things are dull in Knoxville. The boys have been scattered so badly that they could not attend. We hope to get together again and keep things moving all right. Very sorry to report the death of Gilfred Tinsley, who was killed by coming in contact with some live wires August 4. Very sorry he had not kept up with his dues in the local, which deprived him of the aid he would have received therefrom. Brothers John Campbell and Jos. Brown have gone to Cleveland, Ohio. We hated to lose them, for they are O. K.

Hope someone will write some stirring letters for the Worker for we need a little enthusiasm among our boys.

Yours fraternally,

G. P. MCCARRELL,  
Press Secertray.



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**Local Union No. 320.**

PARIS, TEXAS, August 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

No. 320 is still doing business at the same old place, and have the S. W. T. on the scab list.

We elected our officers two weeks ago.

Work is very slack with us now.

Lightning burned out twenty-five pairs of cable. Brother Hiley Brazel came over from Greenville to repair it, and was up at our last meeting. He has gone back to do the cable work at Greenville.

There is some talk of toll line building out of Paris this fall, but I cannot give any particulars.

Fraternally yours,

G. W. MITCHELL,

Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 329.**

SHELBYVILLE, IND., August 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is slack at present, but it will be better later.

We have a very slim local here now. The strike with the Bell Telephone Company has never been settled, but I think will be soon, for with the strength and help of the citizens we have gotten Lindville, the manager of the Bell Telephone Company, thrown out of office and a new man in his place. It looks like we are having a hard time, for we can not get the boys to attend meetings as they ought. Can not some brother give us some advice as to how to get them out.

Brother Ed. Reed, give us a call and let us know what you are doing.

I see in the Worker a note speaking about death benefits being only \$100. I think to raise that it could be done, as the editor says, by assessing each local \$1, or even \$2 would not be too much. Look at the different secret orders over the world. They assess their members from \$1 to \$5 each. It would be better for all of us. I hope to hear more from this.

We have a scab here yet, working for the Bell Telephone Company, but just wait till we get a word with the new manager and he can ride his rail,

Wishing the brothers a good time, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

G. E. SHELTON,

Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 362.**

KANKAKEE, ILL., August 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is not what it should be here, in Kankakee.

The Home Telephone Company is going along nicely, but they are not hiring any men at present. They seem to have all they want—they have about fifteen linemen working, and almost all of them have the green goods.

I would not advise any floating brothers to come this way at present. There have been several floating brothers through here lately and they were treated all right.

We had a street fair and carnival here and it gave some of the brothers with the Light Company some work.

Inside work here is looked after by Brother De Banks, and he seems to be busy all the time.

The Central Union Tel. Company has a lot of students here and their salaries are on a running scale from \$1.25 up to \$50 a month.

We held a smoker this month and had a fine time—plenty of dry and wet goods were disposed of, and all the brothers had a good time.

Fraternally yours,

CYRUS W. BELL,

Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 379.**

GREENSBURG, Pa., August 21, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

On page 99 of the August Worker an article appears, "A Gentleman's Protest." What kind of a gentleman is it—a colored gentleman? Is he ashamed of his name? Who is he? Is it the wail of an idiot, the braying of an ass, or the bursting of a sewer? He states he would sooner have the company of monkeys than laboring men. Probably these are the animals his shallow brain sprang from. He sends his daughter abroad to get married. What's the use—there are from thirty to eighty thousand dagoes land-

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ing at Castle Garden every month. How we do love to see you vomit up; it does us good.

We are slowly, but honestly climbing up, and not failing in business to get there, either, and when we do get there our daughters can marry a hiker, if she chooses. I consider him more of a gentleman than a foreign dago.

At our last meeting we had a good bunch from the Federal Tel. Company. Among the brothers present there was the celebrated singer, H. H. Huckleberry Hicks, and the song was O. K.; also, J. C. Fisst, from No. 10; Peter Cotton, No. 14; R. A. Roberts, No. 42; Chas. W. Carnes, district superintendent, No. 361; Wm. Morgan, No. 81; B. Rankin, No. 14, and C. H. Pearson (otherwise "Dad," thirty-five years in the business), No. 306. The boys are old card men and they gave us some good pointers. Our own brothers, a certain number of them, never show up at the meetings; but, beware, brothers, there is a way to fetch you, and it won't be many moons, either.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. BENDER,  
Press Secretary.

### Local Union No. 383.

MATTOON, ILL., August 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This local was duly organized August 16, with eight members, by H. D. Russell, of Local 25, Terre Haute, Ind. We will hold special meeting the 23d inst. for the purpose of ordering supplies and attending to incidental matters.

We have the prospect of a good, substantial local, as the boys from Charleston have signified their intention of putting their cards in here, besides three or four applications the president has to submit.

Brother Kuster, from 243, left his "traveler" with us. The Mattoon Tel. Co. discharged one of our members prior to our organizing for "agitating," and later after the local was instituted let out a couple more, including the foreman of the job, who has been in their employ seven years.

Boys, remain away from Mattoon. This Company is hostile and have no intention of recognizing organized labor. Although not one of our members formerly employed

by them are in their employ at this writing, we intend to bring them to terms or put them on the unfair list.

With best wishes for all other locals, I remain

Yours fraternally,

GEO. COOK,  
Press Secretary.

### Local Union No. 392.

TROY, N. Y., August 21, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am pleased to report that Local No. 392 has gained considerable benefit from opening our charter. We landed all the electrical workers in the local—electric light and power station.

Work is slack with the different telephone companies at the present time. Inability to secure material is the cause. On this account several of our members took out traveling cards the past week.

Brother Abe Hartley has left for Cincinnati and parts unknown. Here is a man that would do honor to any local with which he is connected. He was one of the most popular men in our organization, and it was with sincere regret the members parted with him. Treat him right, boys, as he is O. K., and always on the level.

Kid Jeffries and his tribe of Sioux Indians passed through here recently; also Sleighbough and the Terrible Turk.

An auxiliary of No. 392, called Court Haveman's F. of A., had an excursion last Sunday. Everybody thought it was conducted by No. 392, judging from the personnel of the committee. All had a good time, and repented next day.

Charges have been filed with the Grand President by an ex-member, named McIntyre, against our local. He refused to pay an assessment of one dollar, levied for the purpose of paying per capita tax and other expenses. This refusal was made in such language that he was ordered from the hall on the night the assessment was made. He, with half a dozen others, wanted to speak at once, and, because he was not recognized by the chair, took out a traveling card. This had expired when he made his refusal to pay, and it was only through courtesy of the local he was allowed to speak at all. The local is well rid of him, as he was always

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creating disturbances and trying to make himself ridiculous as he could. Later he declared he was going to work on a strictly card job here without his pasteboard. The local put it up to the company good and hard, and McIntyre is down and out.

Yours fraternally,

WM. P. HAYDEN,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 398.

ST. CLOUD, MINN., August 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work here at present is very brisk at both telephone and electric stations.

The electric people are stringing some heavy cables to feed the street cars, and also are doing considerable construction around town.

The N. W. T. Ex. Company are doing some light construction around, but are not doing very much, as the company intends to rebuild the town this fall, putting in central energy.

We had a very sad accident here last Friday, as the manager of the Tel. Ex. was killed. He cut a wire that was crossed with the 2300 alternator, and as the night was very damp and the wire was lying on the ground when he cut it, his death was instantaneous.

The manager, or Mac, as he was better known, was one of the most valuable employees the Northwestern ever had, and his sudden death cast a shadow over many of the people in St. Cloud, as Mac had many friends. Although Mac was not a member of the I. B. E. W., he was very much in favor of it, and I believe he intended joining the Brotherhood next month.

Our new manager's name is F. S. Meyers, and was formerly manager at Little Falls, and I believe he is a member of some Brotherhood in Michigan. I believe it is Detroit.

All labor unions are going to turn out full blast on Labor Day and be represented in the parade.

Ben Holt, of Fargo, N. D., says: Hello, 223, Old Jim Smith and Ben Barney, and hello, 194, Old Rube Fullilove and Wm. Brauer.

Fraternally yours,

WM. HEDLUND,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 412.

MANKATO, MINN., August 15, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

There is not much of anything doing around here at present, though some of the towns and villages in this vicinity are putting in exchanges, and the farmers are doing a little work. Men seem to be plentiful, but still there is room for a few more. The indications are that work will slack off towards winter.

We have been organized here but a short time, but are coming along nicely. At our last meeting we adopted seven new members, two of them by card; we have our eye on a few more that want to come in.

Brother Washburn, of Local Union No. 226, expresses my sentiment exactly in regard to a universal initiation and examination fee.

Fraternally yours,

L. H. SNYDER,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 421.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., August 3, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

At our last meeting we took in seven new members, and have some more to come.

Most of the hikers here carry the green goods, and I guess the rest will come out of the trance after a while. They seem to wait to see if the local will stay. It certainly would not if they all think that way. The only way to make it a success is to come in and attend meetings, and take an interest in them.

I hear that some of the fixers here (that don't carry the goods) did not take very kindly to Brother Dickerson's letter in the August Worker.

We are organizing a Building Trades Council, and, after a month or too, our motto will be no card, no work.

I see that No. 79, of Syracuse, is out for the price, and we think their cause is a just one, and hope they will win out, which they surely will if they stick.

Brother Annis, from No. 149, and Murphy, of No. 79, paid us a call Friday night, and think we will place them. They said every man was out in Syracuse who was working for the Bell, except one scab.

I think the Grand Secretary's idea about

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increasing the death benefit is a good one, and should be approved by all locals.

The C. N. Y. T. and T. Company have been doing quite a lot of work here, and will finish up in about a month with their construction work, and will then knock off for a while.

I would not advise any brother to come this way at present, although we would do the square thing with you.

Labor Day will soon be here, and by the time the Worker gets into the hands of the reader Watertown will have seen the greatest Labor Day demonstration of its career.

We are going to place a fine on every member who is not in the Labor Day parade unless he has a gilt-edge excuse. I think every union man should attend the parade that day, as it is the only day in the year that belongs to the workingman.

Hello, Kid Rives, George Dickerson would like to hear from you. He is with the Citizens Tel. Company of this city.

Wishing every success to the Brotherhood I am.

Fraternally yours,

L. MERENESS,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 21.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 25, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work at present around here is very slack, not much going on, and I would not advise any brothers to come this way.

Several brothers of Local No. 21 have met with serious accidents lately. Brother Sam Slack, while working for the Western Union Tel. Company at Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del., Friday, August 20, received 2,200 volts, burning both his hands and arms, and is very low.

Brother C. A. Strickland, while working for the Bell Company, received a shock of 2,200 volts August 5, fell from pole, broke both arms and left leg, and is at present at the Chester City Hospital, getting well slowly.

Brother A. S. Unterwood, who has lately been sick, is able to get along.

Brother W. C. Houser, who has been laid up for the last ten weeks, is about able to get up.

Brother Mike Bateles, who is at the Philadelphia Hospital, wishes to hear from his friends, and will be glad to receive letters from brothers that know him.

Brother T. P. Delegal would be pleased to hear from his old friends and Brother L. W. Kelly through the Electrical Worker.

We had a great time electing delegates to the convention, and Brother Charles Kirk, our business agent, and Brother Ed. Ferry, our recording secretary, were elected to represent us. We shall send them fully instructed, and wish them luck on their journey, at the convention, and on the return trip.

We have made great preparations for the Labor Day parade. Locals Nos. 21, 98, 287, and 240 will march in a body, with two bands and a float, and we all expect to make a good showing.

As I did not see the editor's notice in the Electrical Worker until to-night I was not prepared, and make my letter short.

Yours fraternally,

THEO. H. WOTOCHER,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 26.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Amid the glitter and grandeur of their life there should be moments when we carry our thoughts to the misfortunes and afflictions of those around us, even unto the humblest, and much should we draw our attention to brothers in the sad bereavement of death. It is with pain we write you the sad news of the death of Mrs. Edgar W. Ackenbaugh, which occurred last month. Brother Ackenbaugh has the keenest sympathy of his many friends, who hope in these sad hours he may glean at least one moment of comfort from their sympathy.

Brothers, 26 is still in the business, with nearly all members working. Each week we add new lights, and one would wonder where so many candidates come from. Surely we adhere to the fundamental principle not to deprive any man of a livelihood in the electrical trade. No doubt it is the untiring efforts of our officers that are producing these unusual good results, as their past guidance has piloted 26 through the many vicissitudes. Judging from the present

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status of our working order, our officers, and influence as a body, we may expect many more good results in the future. There is no reason why this local should not become one of the foremost in the I. B. E. W., situated as it is, in the mecca of the nation—the mecca, too, in the sense of being in touch with the political leaders of the country, and having access to the archives of not only labor records, but those of all subjects essential to the good of the I. B. E. W. Members who stood aloof are gradually coming in, and an influx of government employees is rather in evidence. The prospect is particularly pleasing to us on another account—it shows clearly our justice and liberality. It is evident our earnest, hard efforts in the past have had the far reaching effect intended, and as yet not reached the limit of their growth, and it shows that we possess excellent promoters. Certainly, we have new worlds to conquer, at least we can be more thoroughly organized.

We control every good wireman in Washington, except a few. Of these there are one or two who have in the past enjoyed all the honors the union could confer on them, but refuse to come back—probably because of waning interest in the active work of the union, for one can not think the trifling amount of their dues could be the cause of their not resuming their old relations with the local. However, just such men have, and will change their ideas. A visible modest sign of the union's disapproval as to the leaving and resuming membership is being shown.

Our consistent vigilance as to membership has been the local's mainstay. We have pursued the shrewd policy of placing, by gentle means or methods, a man in a sphere where he is with, rather than against us. This policy has been the principal instrument to effect so steady and sure a success. Marked increase in funds, including small amounts for excursions, entertainments, and the like, swell our treasury so that we now have quite a neat treasury fund.

Very recently a new agreement between the contractors and the local was signed, the principal gain being an increase in wages, and some slight advantages. The agreement was made and completed by an arbitration board, representing several trades, includ-

ing ours, and the contractors, in equal number, represented their interests. It must be said that there was perfect harmony during the few meetings necessary to decide the very important question involving, as it did, the interests of so many. For an instant one would think there was a great loss or gain on either side, or the questions at issue were previously well thought over.

Aside from bringing to a conclusion the matter of agreement, there was accomplished something of vast interest and importance, not only concerning our local and city trades, but its influence may be felt in other climes. The committee showed the plausibility and proved that differences could be settled amicably and easier by arbitration—at least so in this city with men of our craft. Local 26 lays claim to establishing this—the first electrical arbitration board of its kind.

Without trying to depreciate the hoped-for merits of arbitration, it might be said that we can not yet place total assurance on benefits we have not experienced. It is true, there are great possibilities in arbitration with those fair-minded enough to realize they have something to arbitrate for, and yet we are just as much assured when we hold that knowing we are right we are not afraid to arbitrate, yet knowing we are right there can be no fear to give the subject a good, sound, healthy debate upon the floor of the local, and treat with our employers, as this great progressive country transacts its affairs by its representative who first ascertains the particulars, reports them to his Government, who then instructs him what course to pursue. The Government makes known the final course of procedure, or, in other words, follows the same old policy or means we have been for years, the means that now furnish us the foundation to formulate plans of arbitration, or anything else.

Sometimes our thoughts revert to the elasticity and weakness of claims made by our employers which have the tendency to shake our faith in them as fit arbitrators—hence it will take time to dispel that night shade. However, we are as yet at liberty to pursue the even tenor of our ways, and must lean on this board of arbitration, who must decide the interests of our many.

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Thursday night sessions of our "school of diplomacy" have been attended with unusual activity and marked interest. Two of these scholars you will meet in convention.

They have been selected because of their strength of thought, and activity here at home, and will carry with them to convention the fullest confidence of their local. They have been instructed so thoroughly that you may depend upon them expressing the sentiments of those they represent. You will find them versed in the matters of general interest, and learn that they are familiar with questions at issue.

They are no more than anyone on the floor of the convention, but you will find them what 26 represents.

Dr. Webster gives numerous definitions of the word convention. One is this (in fewest words): "A meeting or association of persons, delegates or representatives to accomplish some specific object." Let that specific object be one of honesty and sincerity—realize the harm or good each vote will measure. Remember the old prerogative statesmen of the I. B. E. W. who pilot the children are greater than the child, and are not to be shaken out of their seats by ill-constructed or false arguments of new delegates, and let those who have the power to sway the minds of their fellow delegates remember: In proportion to their power to influence others so is their offence greater or less as they wield that influence.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN ROSSER,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 34.

PEORIA, ILL., August 21, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is slack at present. The Light Company and the C. U. Tel. Co. are working only the regular gangs, and the new telephone company has not been heard from for six months.

They have their underground system all laid in the business district, but have not set any poles yet. They will have to start soon, as their franchise expires the first of February, and they have a cash bond of \$20,000 with the city to have the plant in operation by that time. Will notify all brothers when

they start work, but at present Peoria is a good town to fly shy of.

As to Local 34, will say that it is in better shape now than at any time in its existence, and meetings are better attended than ever before. Am sorry that it will not be represented at the convention next month, but that is the decision of a majority of the local, so let 'er go.

Brothers, don't you think that the new constitution of the I. B. E. W. that will be given to us at Salt Lake next month should give us an apprenticeship system that would be governed by it, in place of by the locals, as at present? The system that most locals use is to take in apprentices at half the initiation fee, and then send their \$2 initiation fee to the Grand Secretary. They then become members of the I. B. E. W., just the same as the men that have served their three years' apprenticeship, and is in direct violation of article six of the constitution.

We were favored with a visit last month by Brothers Robert McPherson and F. Barr, of Nos. 60 and 40.

Yours fraternally,

FRED.  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 38.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 21, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The word "organization" comes from the word "organic or organ," which signifies work or activity. Applying this definition of organization to our Brotherhood it is self-evident that this organization must have a head or a central power, around which each individual local can array itself, and each individual local must have an adviser—one who is fitted by experience and intellectual ability to guide the interests of the local.

Suppose a question of great importance to our local would come up for consideration, and after a flow of much oratory some bright young fellow, full of the vim and vigor of youth, would rise up and throw that powerful magnetic influence of youthful enthusiasm into the balance. Let us look into the records of the nations that have fallen—into the wrecked lives that drift aimlessly down the streams of humanity, and they will tell us the same old story of misdirected patriotism and youthful folly.

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If you would read the history of disastrous strikes and wrecked unions you will find that they had their origin in the same source. Now, brothers, you all know that no one can decide, of pursuing this or that course, without the mental picture of its present and future course. Some young fellow may get up and draw a beautiful graphic picture of how he would dispose of the question and you will agree with him, because it sounds good, and if you would follow his advice it might lead to your ruin.

It is here that we need the counsel of experience and wisdom and not the advice of the empty orator.

Some of our members had a taste of this experience last spring regarding the signing of the agreement with the contractors.

I thank God that some of our locals have "Oracles," who are brave enough and strong enough to keep the young bloods in the paths of righteousness. As far as No. 38 is concerned, I am sure that there never was a question which came up for consideration that was not disposed of to the best interests of all concerned, and it would be an insult to our manhood and to our union principles to say that we are dictated to by any one, or that we were afraid to vote against the wishes of any one.

Brothers Frank Estinghausen and H. H. Buffington were elected (not chosen by the Ohio State Federation) by Local No. 38 to represent them at the National Convention.

Our picnic was a success from every standpoint, and will say to the boys who did not attend that we had a jolly good time. Our base ball team, chosen on the field, put up a good front, and were they organized and had a little practice they would be invincible.

All of our members are lining up for Labor Day celebration and we have little doubt but that all of the electrical workers will march under the same banner.

The influence of the State Federation has just commenced to manifest itself. Mr. M. Klein, general superintendent Central Union Telephone Company, called on President Estinghausen and Secretary Sullivan, of the State Federation, to settle a number of differences existing between his company and the various unions of the federation throughout Ohio.

Local No. 38 is taking a prominent part in the agitation for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant for this city. It is hardly necessary to mention the benefit to be derived from such a plant for the taxpayer, the consumer, and particularly the electrical workers, who will have a chance to enjoy that which rightly belongs to them. It is one of the first steps to the realization of that grand and noble doctrine of co-operation or industrial unionism.

Business is booming in these parts and from present indications it will continue throughout the winter.

Many questions of great importance to our Brotherhood will be presented to the delegates at the coming convention for their consideration. We have the greatest faith in their ability to solve each and every problem so that it will apply to the best interests of the Brotherhood. We have little doubt but that the delegates will pass the "universal traveling card," so that a brother can pass from one local to another without being held up for money. It is a burlesque on the name of our Brotherhood.

Some consideration should be given to the helper in forming our constitution. He should receive the same benefits and enjoy the same privileges as the journeymen. It is time that some locals permit him to enjoy these privileges, but it is not constitutional.

Wishing every member of the Brotherhood success, especially the delegates to the convention, I am

Yours fraternally,

HARRY S. COYLE,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 39.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Aug. 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The main topic of interest at the present with 39's members is municipal lighting. On September 8th a special election is to be held deciding whether this city is to be bonded for \$1,900,000 or not for the establishment of a municipal electric light plant and other improvements. The outcome is awaited with much interest by our members.

I regret to announce the death of Brother Otto Welker, which occurred at his uncle's

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residence in this city on August 8, of injury to his spine, after but five days' illness. The delegates to the last convention at St. Louis will remember him as representing Local Union 89 of Akron.

Our annual picnic was held at Geauga Lake, and to say it was a success would be putting it mildly, both socially and financially. The friendly feeling of the officers of our electrical companies was shown by the way they enjoyed themselves with the boys. The principal features of the day were two ball games between the Cleveland Telephone Co. and the Cuyahoga Tele. Co., and the Cleveland Tele. Co. and the Cleveland Electric Co, the Cleveland Tele. Co. winning both games. The wrestling match between Brother Dan McIntyre and George Getzien was no doubt the main attraction for our large crowd. It was a fine exhibition of skill and strength for a large purse and side bet, and resulted in McIntyre securing the second and third falls and championship medal in eight and fourteen minutes, respectively. McIntyre is open to a challenge from any electrical worker for a purse or side bet at mixed style wrestling.

The Bell Tele. Co.'s team also challenge any union team to a base ball game. They have vanquished all amateurs in Cleveland this season. Having won all and the last of a series of three games from the Cuyahoga Tele. Co. by a score of six to two yesterday, Campbell and Patton the battery.

Local No. 39 is assisting Brother Charles Murphy in raffling a \$465 piano, to be drawn on September 10 at our hall. Poor health requires Brother Murphy to leave this climate for Arizona. The brothers of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York cities will remember him as one of the old guard.

Work at present is not very brisk. The Bell Company laid off a few linemen yesterday. The two street railway companies consolidated recently to the discomfort of some of our brothers, who resigned. Others accepted a reduction in wages. The Cuyahoga Tele. Co. is expected to install their new switchboard in a short time.

The sarcastic remarks of Dickerson, of 421, in regard to No. 39 are suggestive of a critic who never heard any but the music of his own composition. The press secretary is responsible to no one but No. 39, and will

correct any member that this local sees fit to in an open manner above his signature whenever the editor sees fit to publish it.

The Federation of Ohio still exists despite the jealous howling of notoriety seekers, and held a convention at Dayton, Ohio, July 1st and 2nd. The proceedings of this convention can be had upon request of the secretary of either No. 38 or No. 39.

Since our last letter Brothers Leaman Wakefield, Hicks, Whalen, Fleming, D. Slatery, and Merrill have left us. Brothers Seabrooke and Huston have come with us.

F. J. Sullivan has been elected delegate to our international convention, and Richard Murphy alternate.

With success to the I. B. E. W., and best wishes for the international convention, I remain

Yours fraternally,  
RICHARD MURPHY,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 40.

St. JOSEPH, MO., August 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

There is but little line work going on in St. Joseph at present. All that is doing is repair work that usually employs the monthly men.

St. Joseph is thinking of floating \$300,000 worth of bonds for new sewerage and street improvements. Seventy-five thousand dollars of this issue is to be set aside for a new electric light plant. The bonds will be voted on this fall.

The insidemen's local had a brush with the electrical contractors of the Employers Association for the last two weeks on a lock out. Some of the wiremen received flattering offers of stock in some of the electric companies who wanted them to go to work. They all stood pat, with one exception.

The result was that Brother S. Hardesty and the Lutenburger Brothers have started the H. & L. Electric Company at No. 111 North Eighth street. The brothers of No. 40 will see to it that they have more than their share of the electric work in St. Joseph.

There ought to be some ways and means adopted at our next convention whereby every local union receiving for membership a suspended member should be heavily fined



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unless they have written consent, with seal attached, of the former local to which the member belonged. The constitution should be amended so that headquarters should receive a duplicate of all applications, to be filed away for reference. The Grand Secretary could then notify every local union whether there was anything standing against an applicant for membership before he was taken into our fold. Number 40 has been surprised time and again by suspended members bobbing up with good paid-up cards, and this local was not ever asked whether they were worthy to assume the obligation again.

Yours fraternally,

SCHNEIDER,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 45.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Because I forgot that I had been elected press secretary, 45 was not represented in the Worker last month, but I will try and not let it occur again.

The one particular reason I deplore missing last month's issue is that I missed an opportunity of singing the praises of our worthy sixth vice-president, Brother McNulty, who has been among us, and gone again, only to leave the most pleasant memories of him and a feeling of gratitude which we find it difficult to express for his invaluable services to No. 45.

Owing to his earnest endeavors and convincing arguments, we have upwards of thirty new members, besides recovering several of the flock who had strayed from the fold.

We wish to publicly thank Brother McNulty, and extend a welcome should he visit Buffalo again, not only at the meeting room, but at our private homes as well.

I think that most of the boys who heard him speak had an inspiration to become orators at once, but I fear most of us lack the natural ability and conservative judgment, which Brother McNulty is fortunate enough to possess.

Well, the date of our momentous convention draws near, and it behooves each delegate to bear in mind that he is going there to represent a most worthy cause, and to

work hard for the betterment of the social and financial condition. Don't get the idea you are being sent there on a pleasure excursion.

I would also recommend a thorough discussion of the suggestion contained in last month's Worker in regard to assessing each local a fixed amount on the death of a member of our organization, the proceeds to go to the beneficiary. I trust some action will be taken in this matter, as it is a highly commendable project.

One of our most highly respected members entered into the blissful married state a few days ago. It was no less a personage than our worthy treasurer, Brother John Marion. He is now away on his honeymoon. No. 45 to a man offers its most hearty congratulations.

About all the boys are working under fairly good conditions, with only a couple of members on the sick list. They are Brother Thos. Mackey, who was thrown off a wagon and injured, and Brother Clarence (Butch) Clicker, who is very low in the hospital with typhoid fever.

We now have an active business agent in the field in the person of our worthy president, Brother James Shane. His services to date have been most satisfactory.

We expect to have a record-breaking demonstration here on Labor Day. About that and our picnic, which we will hold in September, you will hear more later.

Will Brother Guy Tracey please communicate with No. 45 at once on a matter of importance.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. BROWN,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 49.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Before the appearance of our next letter our great convention will be a matter of history. We feel that this will be the greatest convention since the birth of our organization, and that great good will be accomplished. There are many changes necessary, made so by the rapid growth of the Brotherhood, and the changed condition of affairs pertaining to our craft.

One of the important things which the

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writer hopes will be considered and settled at this meeting is a larger death benefit, as suggested by the editor in the August Worker.

This is practical, and should be done. I know of no better way to arouse interest and strengthen our union. It will be easier to secure new members, and old ones will not be so careless about keeping their dues paid up promptly.

Things locally are moving along about as usual. Nothing sensational transpiring just at present.

Preparation for Labor Day is claiming most of our attention just now. Arrangements are about completed for this great annual event, which promises to eclipse anything in the way of a demonstration ever witnessed in this great city "by the unsalted sea."

The board, composed of Grand President Jackson, Brother McGregor, and H. Leser, of the Department of Electricity, who were selected to investigate records of city trimmers and adjust wage scale, arrived at a very satisfactory agreement, several of the brothers being benefitted thereby.

Brother W. Jally is making a tour of the West. Brothers who are fortunate enough to meet the brother with card No. 7,709 will find one who is true blue, and any favors conferred on him will be appreciated by the members of No. 49.

Yours fraternally,

JOE HODGES,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 56.

ERIE, PA., August 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

To-morrow is the date set for the only event of the season, "The Electrical Workers' Grand Excursion" to Youngstown, Ohio, and if the weather bureau is in working order, and we receive any kind of fair treatment, I predict that it will be a success, and if hard labor on the part of the committee counts for anything, we certainly ought to be successful.

I was disappointed on reading my last month's letter to the Worker on finding that in my publishing the name of the dead beat that left this town, that you had stricken out the name. Now, my contention is that

exposing such characters to the readers of our journal, it will assist in eliminating the pest. I intended each month to publish the names of such of the board bill and honest debt jugglers that we have been afflicted with in the past, but on account of the striking out of the name of the individuals, it is useless. So we will go about and adopt another tack. But weed them out we will.

To the members of this local who are working in the jurisdiction of other locals, I wish to state that I will receive no dues from such brothers after this issue of the month's Worker. So deposit your card in the local nearest to where you are working.

No. 56 held its election for delegates to the next convention, and your humble servant was chosen, and why, I know not, for 56 has such a catalogue of intellectual geniuses that the choice this time is a very marked contrast in the selection of a representative. But fully appreciating the honor, and 56 having no axe to grind, only working for the advancement of the trade union movement and the I. B. E. W. directly, I will endeavor to give 56 and the I. B. E. W. the best representation my humble ability is capable of.

Brother McNulty honored 56 with a visit, but was called away as soon as he arrived in town, and we expected his return on finishing his work in New Castle, but was disappointed, and the strike situation here remains unchanged.

The press secretary of Fairmont, W. Va., in last month's journal asked for information of the card of Jacob Berrodin. Will state that Brother Berrodin is on 56's books, and that I notified you of his transfer.

Will also state that there are some financial secretaries who should attend and answer promptly any communications sent them. I have written to Sharon lately and have received no reply. Wake up.

I noticed in a labor paper the other day that the Kellogg Switchboard Company have instituted a law suit for damages against one of our Chicago locals. Well, surely, the Taff-Vale decision has opened the eyes of the employers in this country, and to my way of thinking it is a good thing, for by such experiences we learn of our weakness,

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and if we do not take advantage of the lessons experience teaches and strengthen ourselves accordingly, we are not in the vanguard of progressive trades unionism.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. J. REID,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 69.

DALLAS, TEX., August 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The wage earner has not found out just where he is yet, but with the help of God and a little wisdom of his own, and the influence of his own class, instead of that of his employer, or, in other words, the monopoly that practically controls the laboring world, he may, after a time, realize the danger that confronts him. There are a great many who, when talking about unionism, apparently think that it is the right thing, yet he seems afraid to take the step that may save him and his family from the calamity that lays so heavily upon us.

I notice by the August number of the Worker some interesting notes on the convention matters. Brother Editor, I certainly agree on the death benefit being raised to \$500 or \$1,000. I think that it would be great inducement to the Brotherhood in a great many ways, and I hope that the convention will act upon the matter.

I would like to state for the benefit of brothers that the conditions of this town are in a very bad shape at the present. We have lost some of our good brothers that were working for the Dallas Electric Company. Sorry to say they have left here in search of employment. They are respectively Roy Walker, Frank Wooley, and Geo. Smith. I will state that they were working together with several other brothers with the Dallas people for \$2.50 and nine hours, going and coming on their own time, while the Street Railway Co. was paying \$2.75 per nine hours, going and coming on the company's time. So all the boys agreed to ask the Dallas people for \$2.75 per day, and also agreed to not work there if they did not receive the same. So the company was notified a month beforehand, and said they would consider the matter. When the time came the company refused, and they all resigned their positions peacefully, and waited a few days

for results. The results were that the above left town, while some went back to work, but not many, so you can see the kind of material some men are composed of, especially those that have taken the obligation.

The Street Railway Company have laid off all their men except the foreman, F. Carter, who was appointed to that position upon the resignation of William Urie, who has had charge of their work for years. It seems that he taught Carter the business too quick.

Brother Max Kraft went through to-day en route for Cleburn, where he expects to work. He reports conditions of 194 in very bad shape. We are very sorry to hear it.

If any of the members of 211 should happen to cast their eagle eye upon the signature of this letter please look me up and write a few lines this week. I always look for letters in the Worker from that local, but fail to find them. How about your president, Sherm Harding; can't you find time to write?

Where is Eddie Cleary now? I would like to inquire through the Worker after Brothers Don. S. McKay, Geo. McKenzie, Chas. Paulsen, Chas. Shea, Jimmie Price, J. W. Moore, J. J. McGee, J. McFadden, Angus McDonal, and Ed. Vancise. A letter from any of those brothers would be very welcome. Address 138 North Pearl street. The trades unions of Dallas will celebrate Labor Day in full bloom. Locals 69 and 188, I. B. E. W., will be right there with the goods.

Success to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. W. REEVES,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 72.

WACO, TEXAS, August 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since last issue Waco has been very busy preparing for Labor Day, which promises to be a big day for us. We have about twenty-two unions in Waco, and all intend to participate in the ceremonies, which will be very elaborate, commencing with a grand parade in the morning and picnic at Proctor's Springs, and closing with a grand ball at night at Labor Hall. During the day there will be speaking and contests to enter-

tain the large crowd we expect to be present. We are sparing no pains to make it an enjoyable day.

Waco is to have municipal water now. We have at last downed the Bell Water Company, who used every means at their command to beat the will of the people, but in a very short time bonds will be on the market to build a new plant. The credit of this victory falls on organized labor, as our local labor paper has been so hot on municipal ownership that it had to be handled with tongs.

What is the matter with the Executive Board of the I. B. E. W. purchasing all the machinery, &c., and doing our own printing? I notice in the June Worker that our printing amounted to \$1,616. It seems to me that if contractors can do the work for \$1,600 we could do it some cheaper. I don't doubt that our Executive Board has been very economical in this line of work, but I think that they could employ printers, &c., and do the work cheaper, so I would suggest that the convention give them instructions to purchase a printing outfit and do the work.

Brother Ed. Bennett, of No. 99, was in Waco several days ago and strung a copper to Corsicana for the Postal. How about wasp nest, Ed? Regards to Klondike and Tom.

Yours fraternally,

C. F. MARRS,  
Press secretary.

#### Local Union No. 83.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., August 21, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local Union No. 83 is still on the list, if we have lost the inside men and crane men. The inside men claim to have ninety members and lots more to follow, and the crane men have about thirty. We linemen have got pretty near all the men in that are working in town. We had one application last night and three or four more to follow.

As to the convention in Salt Lake, old No. 83 will be represented there either by our most worthy secretary, Nick Daleiden, or Wm. Brazell, our president, as proxy, and they will go there to help tear down some of those board fences around some of the towns where the home guards want the earth. Let our delegates vote for a uniform initiation

fee, and all locals work in harmony, as we ought, instead of pulling apart.

Work here is about the same as it has been all the summer—always a place for another with a good card.

The traveling brothers come and go. We have the cards of M. J. McQuaid, John Boldman and J. White turned in this month.

I was requested to write up a man. This man, McD., beat the Northwestern Hotel out of \$9, and swelled around, telling everybody he met that he was a good card man, but nobody ever saw his card.

We will soon have a business agent who will take care of these kind of stiffs when they land in Milwaukee. Milwaukee will be one of the best towns in the United States some of these days, and not long off either.

Well, Labor Day is pretty near at hand, and the electrical workers of Milwaukee are going to make a pretty good showing on that day. Local No. 83 has ordered a new banner, and Nos. 424 and 426 are going to march in parade with us to swell the bunch. Local No. 424 intends to have a float also in the parade, and show the people in Milwaukee who and what we are. So you see Milwaukee is coming to the front.

With best wishes to the I. B. E. W., I will cut out.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. S. BAIRD,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 87.

NEWARK, N. J., August 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, come, you tardy brothers; wake up and attend meetings. Don't leave everything for your good set of officers to do. Get around and encourage them. Don't have them running around with a pocket full of stamps pay day looking for you, because they are good enough to do it. Don't ride a free horse to death. Get around and help them in their good work. The local has adopted a new rule, and is going to fine all brothers who do not attend at least one meeting a month, and the local is not going to be lenient with the fine; so you tardy brothers get around, or you will know that the local is doing business at your expense. Brother H. B. Matthews, better known as

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Weasel, will take for his subject "I will tell you when you're high." This is something that all brothers should know. I am sorry to state that we have two brothers on the sick list. Brother Jim Stack met with an accident. He was turning a pole on the dinky and it tipped over on him and broke his leg. He has had a serious time of it, and sorry to state that he may have to go back to the hospital and have it reset. All the brothers were in hopes of seeing him out in a few weeks, but it looks bad for him now, sorry to say.

Brother Michael Breslin met with an accident last week. He was trimming a butt off a pole when the axe slipped and caught him across the two first toes of his right foot. It took eight stitches to close the wound. Glad to state that he is doing as well as can be expected. All the brothers hope to see his smiling face out again in a few weeks.

In regard to work, I don't know of anything to encourage any of the brothers to come this way, but if you are headed this way why drop off and look us over. The Street Car Company was doing a little, but you all know what that is—\$2.50 per day for ten hours full, and lose wet weather. The Newark Telephone had a little rush on, but it is about over now. The N. Y. and N. J. is doing quite a little work, but you all know what that is—just like a broncho—turn him loose and he will run any old way.

The Light Company is handling about the same number of men, although Brother Edward Morrison, better known as Blondie or Doctor, came over from Brooklyn to try his new bicycle on the good roads of Jersey, and got it punctured, and while getting it fixed was asked to remain in the village, so the Doctor decided to do so. He is now fixing the big ones in Orange.

Old Silver King just closed two weeks engagement. The last seen of him he and his friend were leaving for the snowy peaks of Alaska. So, brothers, if you meet them give them the glad hand.

Brother F. S. Houston, from 325, Binghamton, N. Y., made us a call, but just stayed long enough to tell us all about it, and left for the silk city, Paterson, where he will fix the Light wires.

Brother Walter Stober has just left us. He

is going to his old homestead, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brothers Jim Harrington and Shorty Henshaw are still in Fort Lee, N. J., fixing the trolley wires.

Brother H. B. Matthews, manager of 87's base ball team, says he has his team in fine shape for Labor Day. Game with Local 52 to be played at Branchbrook Park, the winners to take the gate receipts. Brother Ike Maxwell will do the twirling and Brother Tom Silon will take the hot ones behind the bat; No. 52's battery unknown. Will also state we have a few open dates in September, and would like to hear from Local 325, of Binghamton, N. Y., or Local 350, of Auburn, N. Y. Address all challenges to H. B. Matthews, manager, 76 Clinton street, Newark, N. J.

Hoping that this will find the entire Brotherhood in trouble out of trouble, I am

Yours fraternally,

MICHAEL FINNEGAN.

Press Secretary.

### Local Union No. 88.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Brother A. J. Walker has resigned his offices as president and press secretary, and Brother M. L. Walton, who was vice-president, succeeds Brother Walker as president, while I succeed Brother Walton as vice-president and Brother Walker as press secretary. Brother Walker's resignation is due to the fact that he has gone to Baltimore and has put his card in that local.

We regret very much to lose such an earnest worker as Brother Walker and trust that the Baltimore local will find him of some benefit to them and appreciate him as we did.

We have gone in with Macon, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., locals to send a delegate to Salt Lake City to the international convention, and we named Brother Walton as a delegate from our local.

We are steadily growing, and have grown to be so large as to notify the trustees to look after securing a more commodious hall, and trust that we shall be able to be in it by September 1, when we expect to hold a regular meeting every week.

The majority of our members are in good

standing, but there a few who are in arrears, and we hope they will see the importance of our good work, and realizing their position, come up with their dues as an expression of their appreciation of our local.

The Bell Telephone Company expect to spend about \$50,000 on repair work and we anticipate a large gang in a few days. We will be glad to welcome any one who has a green card.

With best wishes to the other locals, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. L. QUINLEN,

Press Secretary.

### Local Union No. 90.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 24, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

All the boys are working and work has been very brisk with the telephone company here lately, and a number of the boys are working there. A large number are out of town, and we only see their smiling faces when they come in.

Brother Bishop (formerly of Buffalo) has a gang working near Guilford for the S. W. E. T. Co., and they all have the credentials, too. Brother Tracey, formerly from No. 45, has transferred here, and is working with Brother Bishop.

Brother Edw. Reynolds, one of our true-blue members, has a gang near Derby for the telephone company, and Brother Edward Moran has a gang working at Vinstead, and they likewise are provided with tickets.

The United Illuminating Co. are doing their usual amount of work, and under the direction of card men, with the exception of foreman, but we hope Treasurer Regan will soon have him enrolled on our books.

Brother Arnold, for the French Cable Co., is on his annual repair trip, and has some of the boys with him. Brother T. Horan is attending to the trouble here in this section during Brother Arnold's absence.

Brother Johnson was out on his repair work, and it is nearly completed. Brothers White, Wheeler, and Fairchild were with him, and have the Postal line in very good shape.

I am glad to report that Brothers Hattno and Thompson are again able to be at work after being laid up for quite a while, the

former having a bad sprained knee and the latter a serious case of malaria together with rheumatism.

I am sorry that I can not report the settlement of the difficulty with the Western Union Telegraph Co., but there is no change, only that we are getting nearer to victory every day, as they have not been able to get any help, and it is a proof for itself, for they have always had about forty men, and now only have enough to try to keep trouble clear (which they do not), so when the winter comes there will be a change around there, as their lines are just as the brothers left them when the difficulty started, only where they moved or changed to clear railways or buildings, it is a good deal worse, as the work is certainly of the poorest, and anyone who has seen any of them work will verify this statement. They are offering to teach anyone the business and furnish all tools, etc., if they will only work there. They have a number of their former messenger boys learning, and have issued orders that all men must carry a pair of climbers, whether he can climb or not, as we must make an effort, the manager says.

Local No. 90 wishes to thank all locals and members for keeping the men posted in different cities, which is in a measure a great help toward a cause of this kind, and ask that you continue to keep all linemen posted that the W. U. Tel. Co. is still unfair toward organized labor.

We wrote that some settlement has been reached between members of 146 and the trolley company, and we are confident that it has been settled in a way most beneficial to all under the conditions.

Brother P. Moran is working in Wallingford for the telephone company, and Brothers F. Horan, J. White, and J. Wheeler are working between New Milford and Waterburg, building a transmission line containing aluminum wire, and report a good job, under the guidance of "Major Burke," an old staunch member of Local No. 37, of Hartford.

As the convention is near at hand we hope as many locals as can will have delegates attend, as the future of the I. B. E. W. will depend largely on this convention, and it is necessary that we all take a hand at it. I am afraid No. 90 can not send a delegate, as we

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have had such enormous expenses of late.

Grand Treasurer Sheehan was down and gave the boys a talking to, which was greatly appreciated by all members present.

Brother Edwards visited friends a week or so ago, and was looking fine, and says he was working in New York and suburbs, where he was doing well.

A few weeks ago a brother from Buffalo, named Frank Carland, was found drowned on the shore on East Side, and it has always been a mystery how he met his death.

The local took the case in hand, and had made all plans for his burial when it was learned he had a brother in Lowell, Mass., and he came and took the remains to Nova Scotia. He was apparently in good health, but the old saying: "We know not when our turn comes," so brothers, keep paid up; be on the safe side. Wishing all members success, we remain

Fraternally yours,

LOCAL No. 90.

#### Local Union No. 92.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., August 23, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

Local Union No. 214 of Olean, and Local Union No. 92, of this place, held a joint meeting at Olean August 16 to elect a delegate, Mr. Kelley, of No. 92, being elected. After the meeting, we went to a nice little grove, some miles out, where we found everything to please hungry and thirsty "hikers." Here a grand time was had. We returned late in the afternoon, all agreeing that the Olean boys were royal entertainers. Success to them.

Yours fraternally,

MAX LUNDREGEN,  
Recording Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 99.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 23, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

Since my last letter I have been away from Providence nearly all the time, so am not up in local affairs this month.

For the last two weeks I have been in Jewet City, where they are reconstructing the town plant, installing two fifty-horse power Deizell engines for their power. Being something new, they are very in-

teresting. It is a very slick-running station, though small.

Now, as I am lacking in other matter for letter, I will just say a few words as to what I think ought to be one of the objects of the union, and that is the better qualifying of ourselves for our positions through the medium of the local.

When I encounter some puzzling problem or condition in my work, it is natural for me to speak of it to any intimate friend in the business, asking his ideas, and benefiting thereby. Now, why should I not be able to ask and get much information from the local at any meeting for the benefit of not only myself but all present? Are we all jealous of our own ideas, and are there any who would not gain by this course? Are we not united for the benefit of all? and once a man is a brother is he not entitled to our aid and support as a brother?

I recently read a letter from an employer to one of his men, in which he said: "We employ you as an electrician. If you are not, we will pay you accordingly." Now, this implies that the wage must be proportionate to the ability, and which, I feel, is the basis on which the wage scale should be adjusted.

The intelligent understanding of our work is as essential as our kit of tools, and if our union could become the medium through which practical information is continually disseminated it would not only create an interest for our lukewarm brothers, but would become of interest to employers as well, in that it would be improving their own work. It would also tend to allay that feeling of antipathy which they naturally have against a union, believing, as they do, that its only object is to inaugurate strikes at most important times, and keep up a dissatisfied and unsettled condition among the men, which is detrimental to all concerned.

There is a question that I think should be given some consideration, and it is what is the actual value of the goods we have to sell (our labor)? If we advance the quality can we not increase the price?

Either I do not understand the principles of unionism, or they are greatly misunderstood by many within and the majority without the Brotherhood.

If my conception of it is right, it seems

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to me that all interests ought to harmonize, and the union be a mutual benefit to all, and to the employer as well as employee, and I am not looking for the millenium either.

Yours sincerely,

CRANDALL,  
Press Secretary.

### Local Union No. 133.

DETROIT, MICH., August 24, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Brother David Campbell, better known as Dan, was elected business agent last Wednesday evening, so I was told by Brother H. Rice. May he be successful in getting some of those cold-footed ex-brothers to get into line again. There is nothing that would please me more than to hear that every man working at the craft was a member of the I. B. E. W., but I fear that I will not live to see the day when such news will be announced. So many are sharing the benefits earned by the struggle of those who have joined hands to better the conditions of the trade, which they are not entitled to. All non-union men should be made to work ten hours a day at \$2, for that is all they deserve. The place for such men is in the car shop with the ignorant, for any man that has any sense knows enough to come in out of the cold. As I said before, I hope Brother Campbell will be able to show some of those ex-brothers that they are rapidly going to the dogs.

Now, brothers, allow me to lay an appeal at your heart. Do let the I. B. E. W. be your first and last thought, and think of the good you are daily receiving from its existence, and don't let yourself become suspended, which is, in my estimation, the most disgraceful deed you can commit against your local. Rather than become suspended I would borrow the money from a mortgage shark.

Well, enough said on the subject for this time. Now, about Labor Day. Local Union No. 133 has got a little move on this year. We are to, or have, procured new badges and white umbrellas for the occasion. I hope the boys will turn out in greater numbers than ever heretofore. Brother E. Riley intends to hitch up a high-spirited team of horses and a two or three-seated rig to carry the officers of No. 133. Good for u, Brother Riley.

Hello, Brother C. Riley; how are things at Los Angeles?

Brother James McDougale, where are you loafing around?

Brothers McDonald and Dook, you are not forgotten yet.

No, there isn't more work in Detroit than we can take care of I hope there are better places.

Yours fraternally,

PHIL J. PFEFFER,  
Press Secretary.

### Local Union No. 156.

FORT WORTH, TEX., August 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Through the activity of the editor of the Union Banner, C. W. Woodman, and the business agent of the carpenters' union, T. E. Moore, the Fort Worth Telephone Company's new building is now on the fair list with all trades unions.

We are now placed in a position where we can put up a finishing fight with the Southwestern Tel. Company, as I understand the manager of the new company is going to be fair with No. 156.

We have the trades assembly to assist us, and all the different unions affiliated hate the Southwestern like the devil hates holy water.

On presentation of charges and proofs of the same the building trades' assembly placed the Fort Worth Light and Power Company on the unfair list, thus giving us another enemy to down. They have two unfair men working for them.

The Southwestern is doing a lot of work here, hanging up cable all over the town, with a lot of their incubator linemen. I was told the other day, but could not ascertain the truth of the statement, that every man working for them was under contract never to join the Brotherhood.

Early in October the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias are to hold a fall festival here, and through the trades' assembly are going to have the preparatory work done by union labor exclusively. That will give some of our boys a chance for overtime.

Brother Tom Byas is busy at present on street car extensions, but I think he has about all the men he can handle. If you should happen to hit him for a job you will



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have to have a good card, for he is a "sorter fool" about unionism in all branches.

The Citizens Light and Power Company are doing some extending of leads and rebuilding, but are full up. Another card job.

The contractors who are building the opposition plant here are getting slack in work at present, and an early lay-off will not surprise any one.

In a short time, I think before cold weather, there will be all sorts of toll-line work. The opposition are building at Denton and Gainesville, but from what I can learn they do not need any linemen. Brother J. R. Devers is the whole thing at Gainesville and Brother H. McDermott is the same at Denton. It would be a good idea to "flash a card" on either one of them. Jones and Winter are doing the work.

Old No. 10, please accept congratulations on your victory. I would like to be back at work for Sam Bowser again myself.

Some of the brother press secretaries object to the use of the nick names, in speaking of floating brothers. I guess they have never floated much or associated with floaters or they would not "rise in their wrath," for there are a number of boys roaming over this country who are better known by their nom de plumes than their own names. So I say, send them in, and then we will be thoroughly conversant with the list of visitors.

Brother H. Ford, of Vicksburg, Miss., and Frank Swor, of Dallas, deposited cards last Wednesday night.

We will turn out Labor Day, wearing blue overalls, black shirts, white ties and straw hats.

Hoping this will reach you in time for the next issue, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WILL F. CLARK,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 162.

OMAHA, NEBR., Aug. 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Anybody that is shy on warm weather ought to come to Omaha, as we can spare him some. The Postal is doing some work. They have two gangs out on their new work,

but are only paying \$35 and \$40. The Western Union have been sending out some men at \$40 and \$45. I understand that the Bell people and the Light are both to raise to \$3 September 1. The Light have reorganized under the name of the Omaha Light and Power. Co. The Bell people had one gang walk in on them last week. Tucker was the foreman, and that was all that was necessary to tell. We hold a picnic August 27, at Courtland Beach. Things are pretty well filled up here at present.

Floaters continue to come in and go out. Omaha seems to be a breathing point, but boys you will never hear us kick as long as you have got the goods. We are going to send a delegate to the convention. No. 265 will also be represented there, so boys look out for us.

Fraternally yours,

FRED WITTUS,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 185.

HELENA, MONT., August 20, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The citizens alliance has struck Helena with a dull thud and no more will the union laboring people be led about by agitators, so-called, but from this forth they shall have all their troubles settled through the benevolent actions of the alliance.

We union people are in an awful abyss, according to the alliance leaders, and it seems as though it was a sort of a salvation army movement on their part, that has brought them among us to uplift us and prevent strife among ourselves.

One would get that idea from a reading of an article that the alliance saw fit to publish in one of the daily papers here. The following are a few choice extracts that can be picked out of the article:

"1. It is an organization in defense of labor, from which it would remove all shackles.

"2. It will by all appropriate means endeavor to rescue labor organizations from the management and control of agitators, who are without deference to the rights of others, and who do not comprehend the tangled skein of our industrial organizations?

"3. That it is folly to chain all labor together by iron bands.

"4. It affirms the freedom of employer and employee, each according to his ability to regulate between themselves the compensation to be received and paid."

On the first article: Is it not strange that the promoters of this alliance approached the largest employers first; that they worked as secretly as possible at first; that they would not admit as a member any one who belongs to any labor organization?

On the second article: It will try and kill off the men we deem wise enough to represent us, and who sometimes appear odious to the other side, because they enforce them to meet just demands. No, they don't wish any one capable of making a showing for himself, but wish some dull one.

Imagine a man as a labor leader robbing the employer, and he still in business. Don't it stand to reason, that as soon as he is being done out of business that he will quit. The great snag is that it is being realized that labor is being represented by smarter men every year, and also that the masses in general are being constantly reminded as to their position, what their just dues should be, by good honest statistics.

I am willing to admit that a large number of laboring people have very little inside information as to our industrial organizations, but feel proud in stating that they are becoming more informed every day, and it is not through citizens' alliances, but by themselves.

I maintain that labor organizations have done a great deal of good in the line of education. The worker and his children have been lifted out of the rut they formerly occupied; he has been placed in a position to speak as he thinks without fear; the yoke of drudgery has been lifted from his head, and he has been led to believe that he has as much right on earth as his employer, even if he does toil for a living, whereas before he was constantly reminded that he was inferior.

On article three: If it is folly to bind labor together, why is that policy followed in the case of the alliance in forcing together employers and others who wish to join them? They fully understand the truth in the old saying, "In union there is strength."

As laboring people we can not get bound together too strong; in fact, there are too many

federations now, disperse them and ally ourselves into one body, thereby placing us in greater strength—politically, financially and individually.

On article four: In how many cases is a man able to make satisfactory terms with his employer by dealing with him as an individual? We have had years of that system before unions were in strength, and one has but to compare the condition of a laborer of that day to this to see the good done by a wage scale.

We will have to admit that there are plenty of union men in the different crafts that are poor workmen, and such would be the case whether unions or not; an employer does not have to keep a poor workman simply because he is a union man. We hope in the near future to have a union card as good as a recommend for the bearer in whatever line it represents him to be.

All labor unions have nothing but principles of advance for its members, both morally, financially and socially. We do not wish to shield or harbor any of its members who act anything but the part that any man of good breeding would.

The public is always informed of the corrupt doings of any of the labor leaders, and in quite a few cases that never occurred by the daily press, which in most cases is a menace to labor.

How often does one find an article or editorial on the good and welfare that labor unions are doing in the press?

If one stops and considers the great difference in characters, natures and temperaments of the different individuals that compose unions he can't help seeing that we are progressing very nicely.

How many more bank swindlers, promoters, etc., one can find in the criminal courts, and also there are innumerable cases among the higher circles that are never heard of, while I am safe in saying that all cases of corruption in union are made public.

There can be but one view taken of this alliance, and that is this—that it is being formed solely for the purpose of opposing labor unions, and the sooner some of the people that are being prevailed upon to join by smooth talk and fine promises conceive this the better off their own individual business interests will be.

Whatever a merchant or small jobber

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who possible hires two or three workmen, wants in an organization of that description is more than I can see through.

What benefit can he derive from opposing directly the people he depends on for trade? It is safe to say that a large number of members have gone into this because they have been led to believe that it is an insurance on their business.

This alliance is getting quite a hold in different parts of the United States, and every union man should make it his business to inform everybody in his power of the real purpose of the organization.

It is gratifying to see the good work that the union label leagues are doing. We have just organized one here, and one can barely realize the tremendous amount of good that can be done by this organization. Instruct every one to insist on union label articles and you are helping some brother; what is good for one indirectly helps all.

It has such a strong hold here that some of the ladies have the printers' label on their calling cards.

There is quite a bit of discussion on the way in which most workmen vote, and it certainly is a good subject for discussion. I hardly think it policy for a union to enter into politics as a whole, but do believe that the individuals should post themselves more thoroughly on the candidates they vote for.

It does not, necessarily, require the expenditure of much money for unions to control the vote of the country if we would only stick together; each granting concessions and receiving the same, thereby weeding out all unfit candidates and choosing only the fit. It can be noticed how much is expected of the union man at each election, as all candidates are strictly union then, but most soon retire from that position after the election.

Fraternally yours,

C. H. COAR,  
Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 189.**

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 23, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

Brother Wm. Pfeifer, our press secretary, has left town for California, and I, as former press secretary of 189, assume the duty to

spread the following few lines for the Brotherhood, and especially for the delegates to the convention:

First, I would like to ask: Is it proper to go electioneering and influencing others to vote my way? It should be cut out at the convention, at least. Are we going to adopt the tactics of corrupt political henchmen in labor circles? If so, we may not get the right people at the helm of our ship.

Second, I have to call the attention of the Brotherhood to the condition of the trimmers. What is there done by the I. B. E. W. for them? We here in St. Louis receive to-day the same wages as we had twelve years ago. All our efforts to raise our wages, a little only, has been futile, while linemen and inside men raised their wages considerably, and this mainly with the assistance of the trimmers; still there is nothing to be done for the trimmers, because they are not skilled labor, as the representative of the Missouri Edison Company says. We were skilled labor years ago, but the exploiting employers have reduced us to simple carbon stickers and dish rag carriers. Formerly we used to look into our lamps, adjust and repair, put in fuse, find short circuit, etc. Now we only take out used carbons and put in new ones, clean the dust and dirt off, and take in all the rough talk and vile epithets intended for the company, by the customer, and if you carry your head erect and stand for your rights as a man, you are threatened. And all this for the big sum of \$2 per day.

I ask the delegates to the convention are you going to help our delegate, Brother J. C. Westphal, to raise our part of the Brotherhood out of the condition it is in? Will you try to make the trimmers skilled labor through our constitution?

Do to others what you would like others do unto you.

In conclusion, I say it should be beneath the honor of a brother, while a candidate, to ask any one, Vote for me! or to have some other brother working for him. Brothers, be gentlemen, and fair and square.

Wishing all members of our Brotherhood success, I remain

Yours fraternally,

E. D. EMME,  
Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 239.**

NEWARK, N. J., August 24, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since my last letter to the Worker the situation in the electrical fixture business has greatly improved, and we have now got plenty of work; in fact, more than we can do, as all of our brothers are now working full time.

If there are now any good electrical fixture fitters and hangers out of work in this vicinity, I think they could get plenty of work to keep them going all winter.

Our meetings are not being well attended; sometimes we have just enough brothers present to make a quorum. I wish to ask the brothers to please try and get around to the meetings.

Brother Mint Burt is working out of the city, but we wish he would come to a meeting sometimes.

Two of our brothers have taken out traveling cards, and gone to work in New York.

Put us on record as favoring a universal traveling card, and one examination, from headquarters, for all.

We congratulate Brother McGinley, of No. 29, of Trenton, for his fine letter in last month's Worker. It's a corker. Keep it up, Brother McGinley, and I hope, after the convention is over, you will have gained your point.

We registered several apprentice boys at last meeting, and expect to get some more in on our next meeting night.

We are going to have a great parade on Labor Day, and every local in the city will be in line.

Wishing all locals and brothers success, I am

Fraternally yours,

MICHAEL TANENBAUM,  
Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 270.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 25, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local Union No. 270 is still on the move, and working day and night to get all the electrical repair men and armature winders in Greater New York. We have all the repair shops in New York. We have over 100 members at present.

I wish you would notify Organizer McNulty

that we are going to have a smoker, and that we would like to have him with us. We have not made the date yet, but we will notify Mr. McNulty in time.

Yours fraternally,

H. J. MOELLER, JR.,  
Press Secretary.

**Local Union No. 401.**

BURLINGTON, IOWA, August 19, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I have sad news to tell the brothers this month. Our treasurer, Brother A. J. Thoms, lost his wife. Local No. 401 did all they could for the brother in his sorrow.

We have had a few traveling brothers with us this month, and some have left us for parts unknown. They were Brothers John McKewitt, L. H. Shipley, W. H. Kinkade, D. M. Murray, C. M. Gobbert, and Rob McPherson.

Things did not seem very bright for Brothers D. M. Murray and Bob McPherson, so they are going to some other place. Both are made of good stuff. Brother McPherson can talk union, and if all the boys were like Bob there would be no trouble in getting people to join the union and stay with it. Treat Bob right, and he'll do the same.

Slim McKewitt would like to locate Brother Jack Delhanty, but he has left town, and I can not tell where he is until I hear from him.

Work with the light company is very slack. They have more work than they can do, but don't seem to be doing any line work, and have laid off most of their bunch. Brothers McGuirer and Elner are still with them.

Brother Grinnen, who has worked for the light company for almost ten years, is working for the Bell Tel. Company, and from what I can hear at the present writing he will have charge of the Automatic Tel. Company's bunch. Success to Brother Grinnen in his new work. If you have not a paid-up card don't try to get work with him.

The Mississippi Valley Tel. Company are going to keep on until they are put on the hummer. Several of the boys laid off the other Saturday for a good cause, and were discharged. The company is no good, any way. They pay when the feel like it, and then you have to go a week be-

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fore you can get the checks cashed. I hope the day is not very far off when they will have to come to time, and pay every week, and pay off in cash, as the checks are no good.

The central body is going to give a railroad excursion to Cedar Rapids on Labor Day. They will have eighteen or more cars.

Our president, Brother McGuire, is on the committee, and, no doubt, it will be a success.

Wishing all the locals and brothers success, I am

Faternally yours,

ED. BISCHOFF,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 424.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., August 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am very much pleased to be able to inform you that No. 83 is no longer a mixed local, as No. 424 is now well organized and is composed of inside men. We are nearly at the one hundred mark in membership. Last Wednesday evening we took in eleven new members. The charter is now closed, so any one coming in now will have to pay \$10, and I believe that it will be \$25 before many months.

We are on the lookout for a good hall for permanent use, which we can make into a good club house; a place for the brothers to stay who are out of work, and also headquarters for a business agent, which I expect we will soon have.

We have a committee at work on a set of by-laws, also a committee on a first-class agreement, which we intend to put through or die fighting.

We have elected a set of officers that are second to none, and who can be depended on to do their duty fearlessly.

Most of the members have paid up their dues for three months, and that helps us a good deal.

We have one great help to our local by having one of the most influential electricians in the city as a member, one who is a loyal, true man and one who can be depended on to work for the interests of our local at all times and all places. The party referred to is Brother George Poehlman,

superintendent of construction at Keedy & Smith's, which is a fair firm. Our other brothers have influence also, but most of them are not so well known.

We have great words of praise for Brother Kennedy, who worked faithfully to build the foundation of this new local and may he see it grow up in a mighty tree that will last as long as there is need of a union in any place.

We wish to thank Local No. 83 for starting the good work in this city in taking inside men when there was no insidemen's local. They surely did excellent work and we wish them success in their line of work. We also wish the new cranemen's local of this city success and hope they may grow strong and be a credit to the community.

We expect to have a big turn out on Labor Day. Any member of No. 424 who does not work or is sick and fails to march will be fined \$2.

We surely, as a local, have an excellent start and we intend to be a power for good in the land.

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE L. COE,  
Press secretary.

#### Local Union No. 1.

St. LOUIS, Mo., August 26, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 1 is still in the field and will stay as long as any.

Our representatives to the international convention have been chosen and will be heard from. They are Brothers Frank Kinsley, J. T. Kelly, Pat Cochlin and D. J. Gillsdorf. The names imply that there will be something doing when they get to Salt Lake City.

Work in St. Louis is not what it might be. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is beyond a question of doubt the worst deal ever electrical workers have had in years. We are not able to draw better than a pair of duces.

Some of the boys are working and some are not; but when the work at the fair starts I feel confident that all that are here and as many more as can come will be employed and get in a little overtime.

No. 1 extends greeting to all members of the I. B. E. W. and does not wish to be placed

in a wrong light. We are Brotherhood men and have the interest of our noble order at heart, and will deal with every brother who comes with a clear card as we would with our own blood kin.

I am a crank on the question of harmony, and will still continue to harp on that point. The question of petty jealousy should be eliminated. Look at each member as a brother and show charity toward his shortcomings and harmony is bound to be the result.

There is one point that I wish to impart to the I. B. E. W. through our journal, and that is that No. 1 has but one press secretary and any member writing under the heading of No. 1 is infringing on the rights of the regularly elected press secretary, and we think the editor has no privilege to produce such articles.

Hoping our international convention will enact laws that will bind us closer together, I am with best wishes to all members of the I. B. E. W.,

Fraternally yours,

BALDY,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 15.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 24, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

I will try and get a line in for this month. It has been several moons since anything has appeared in the Worker, as we have been very busy. We have had some very interesting meetings of late.

It is with regret that I have to notify the boys outside that our business agent has been doing us "dirty." In other words, he took money belonging to the local—something over \$100, and caused us to nearly lose our charter. He led us to believe that our per capita was to the good, when, in fact, we were considerably in arrears. No. 15 survived the shock, and is still doing business at the old stand, receiving all good fellows that come along bringing the goods with them, and it is hoped that he will see the evil of his ways and do justice to himself and family, if he never squares his accounts with No. 15.

Brother A. J. Webber, employed by the Hudson Tel. Company, was mixed up with

an alternating current of 2280, and had a narrow escape. He does not remember how he was caught or how he was freed, as he did not recover consciousness until he was being lowered from the pole. He has two badly burned fingers, a burned forearm and a strained leg by which to remember the 17th of August, 1903.

As this is the proper time to get our best material for national convention, I hope that all locals will send their best material to push forward the true principles of fraternal brotherhood, those principles which are so dear to the workingman—justice and fair play—and one of the many essential points is the universal traveling card. As this is an International Brotherhood, it is but just that all traveling cards should be universal.

Each member must work individually, and all individuals collectively, for the welfare of our grand organization. If any brother is in doubt, let him ask himself these questions: "What benefit do I derive morally, socially or otherwise? What has unionism done for me and my family? What benefits do I and have I received from organized labor? What was my condition ten years ago or more?" Then ask yourself: "What am I doing to further this great cause?" In Galatians, 6:7, we read Paul's noble sentiments: "Whatsoever a man soweth that also shall he reap."

Now, brothers, are we sowing the seed of brotherly love and contentment? Are we doing by one another as we should? If not, let us get together and put our shoulders to the wheel and move it in the right direction; at least, let us do our duty like men and brothers.

Yours fraternally,

SPARROW,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 68.

DENVER, COLO., August 22, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is fair in Denver, but several brothers have taken out traveling cards, so the chances appear slim for anyone coming this way.

We have had the pleasure of listening to J. T. Maloney, of Chicago; Dooley, of St. Louis; Cochran, of Butte, and Lockman, from the head office. The occasion was the

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N. B. T. C. convention held in this city. T. B. Spellisey was our local representative and Hugo Walters represented our executive board. The full report of the proceedings will be published by the N. B. C. T., and will be of interest to all inside fixers.

We hope to improve our conditions in regard to the contractor question through the work of the convention.

No. 68 has a plan to entertain our head officers and delegates to Salt Lake as they pass through our city.

We are glad to see that the Western Conference is still standing firm against John I. Sabin. Success to you, boys; your cause is worthy.

The only way to get at the Bell people is to take a whole system at one time and have the Brotherhood support the locals involved.

Yours fraternally,

IRA PATTINGILL,  
Press Secretary.

#### Local Union No. 77.

SEATTLE, WASH., August 20, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

Everything is about the same here—everybody busy, but the prospects are not very bright; just enough to help us at work, and that is about all.

The labor carnival, which was a success in every way, has come to a close, the proceeds being about \$8,000, which will be applied to the Labor Temple that was started some-time ago.

One of the main features of the carnival for the yellow hammers was the pole climbing contest, which was won by Jack Cameron. The prize was a gold medal.

Before I go further, I want to rectify the mistake in the last Worker, where it said foremen were getting \$4 and linemen \$3. Foremen are getting \$4 and linemen \$3.50 with the light, and phone foremen \$3.50, linemen \$3.25, all eight hours and green goods.

All unions of this city are making arrangements to go to Tacoma Labor Day, and a general good time is anticipated. The boys are going down to give J. I. Sabin's scabs a hot reception.

The street car men are having their troubles with the notorious Stone-Webster

octopus. They make it a rule to discharge all union men as fast as they find it out, and the result will be a change in their tactics, as there will be something doing in the near future.

The S. E. Company is like the Pacific Coast Tel. Company, hiring farmers to do the work of skilled men.

But what do they care for the battalions of cripples turned loose upon the world? But the law—the government—should care. It is its most sacred duty to step in and save the ignorant from being deprived of their limbs or life.

Brothers George Walters and Kid White were elected delegates for the Salt Lake convention.

With best wishes for all members of our Brotherhood, I remain

Fraternally yours,

SEVENTY-SEVEN.

#### Local Union No. 142.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 22, 1903.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

Things are moving a little slow in Wheeling just at present. There is not much doing. There is no new work at all. A few of the brothers that were laid off by the National Tel. Company got positions with a light company at Bluefield, near Tugriver, W. Va. It is strictly a union job.

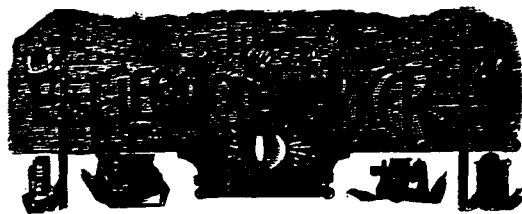
I think we need a little stirring up in our local. I guess some of the brothers have forgotten that there is a local here, except when their dues are due. I see some of the brothers standing on the corners when the meetings are out, and if asked why they were not up, forgot it was meeting night, or had some business to attend to. The local seems to cut little ice with them. Some of the brothers have got good excuses, but there are others that have no excuse at all for not being there at our meetings.

We are not getting many new members, but I guess it is because we have every one in line, except one or two, and we are after them.

Wishing all brothers of the I. B. E. success, I remain

Yours fraternally,

G. H. W.,  
Press Secretary.



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*This Journal will not be held responsible  
for views expressed by correspondents.*



THE HENRY E. WILKENS PRINTING COMPANY

THE OFFICIAL PAPER.

Before another issue of this paper the eighth convention of our Brotherhood will be a thing of the past. Perhaps another will be chosen as editor of the Electrical Worker. If so, we wish him every success, and sincerely hope that he will be better qualified than your humble servant, as we have never made any pretences of being an editor. We have simply done our best to

make our Journal just as good and clean as possible, hewing to the line, letting the chips fall where they may. We have no doubt that we have been censured and maligned for refusing to publish certain letters. If so, we are willing to stand for it. We have never yet cut out anything of interest to our Brotherhood, but only that which had a tendency to disrupt. The Electrical Worker, in time, can be made self-sustaining, or nearly so, but it will take some time and work. We can not accomplish great results at once. We hope the present system of allowing press secretaries nearly all of the space will be continued, as it makes a very interesting journal, and we do not think cramming its pages with electrical articles will have the desired result. One or two timely articles now and then will do. In conclusion, we wish to take this opportunity to thank the press secretaries and others for their assistance, and hope that the Electrical Worker will be maintained at least at its present standard.

BE A GOOD MAN.

"He that has run and lost is better than he who never ran at all."

The delegates for our next convention have been chosen by their respective locals, and we hope well chosen, and are men who will fight for the best interests of our Brotherhood. If perchance, dear reader, you were one of the unsuccessful candidates, don't feel sore. Remember, when two men run for an office of any kind one or the other will certainly lose; and when you are fairly beaten, why, just grin and bear it like a man. Tell the fellow who beat you out that as long as the majority was with him, so are you. Do all you can to help him along. Don't go in some booze bazaar and say that the local is no good, and that the members are all thick headed, and don't know how to vote, because they do. Perhaps many of the members who voted against you like you just as well, and, perhaps, better than your opponent, but thought him more capable to represent the local. Remember, there will be other conventions, and it is no disgrace to be defeated. Let men see that you can stand defeat as well as victory. Any fellow can smile at victory, but it takes a good man to smile at defeat. Be a good man.



SEP 1903

### NOTICE.

Local No. 193, Springfield, Ill., mention of the revocation of whose charter was made in the last Worker, has been reinstated as a linemen's local. Cards issued by No. 193 after this date must be recognized by all locals. Local No. 427, inside wiremen, has been instituted at Springfield, Ill.

### BEATS.

We often find it necessary to cut names from the letters of our press secretaries. Why? Because there is a reasonable doubt, and every member of this Brotherhood should have the benefit of the doubt. Some years ago we published a man as a dead beat just because a press secretary said he had skipped away leaving an unpaid bill. When the matter was sifted out, we found the brother had left the money with a member of the local to pay, so an honest man was accused; and for fear of doing some simon pure fellow an injury we have to be careful. We do not wish to say that any press secretary would wilfully accuse a man, but we do say that the press secretaries can make mistakes, and for that reason we have refused to publish a list of dead beats.

### THE ORACLE.

In last month's issue there appeared a letter written by Brother Murphy, of Cleveland, Ohio, that furnishes food for thought. It proves that there are conditions in our organization that should not exist. In many locals there is what this brother terms an Oracle—one who has a certain following, and who worship this Oracle and stand ready to acquiesce in all that he may say. How many times has this Oracle stood upon the floor of the local and found all kinds of fault with not one international officer, but the whole Executive Board. None of the officers knew anything; he, the Oracle, knows it all. But when he—the Oracle—is put to a test he is generally found sadly lacking in knowledge, not only of his own organization, but the whole labor movement in general; and if put in a responsible position of any kind would prove worthless. Here, on the eve of a most important convention, we implore the delegates who have been elected by their locals to enact laws that can be enforced and the Oracle made to obey them.

Our Brotherhood is to-day in a good, healthy condition, and to keep it so the 26,000 members must be obedient to the laws that will be put in the next constitution, and if the Oracle knows of anything that will better the electrical workers' condition let him give it to us. If he has more brains, and knows how to run the Brotherhood better than any other man, then hats off to the Oracle. He is the man for us. But let the Oracle show us he possesses something besides hot air in his make up; let the wise Oracle remember that any one can find fault. It is not fault-finding we want, but some remedy—some Moses who can lead the organized workmen of the country to peace and contentment—and if the Oracle can be the Moses, why, we hail him with delight.

### CROOKS.

Once more we are called on to write a few lines on the subject of crooks. For months the daily press of the country has had articles about the crookedness of labor leaders. We are forced to admit there are crooked labor leaders and men in the labor movement, not leaders, who are crooked—some whom their fellow men have placed confidence enough in to handle the money of the union, and who have gone wrong. Of course, they are to blame for going wrong, and the local is to blame for allowing them to go wrong. When a man robs a local of six or seven hundred dollars, some one is at fault. The trustees have failed to do their duty; every member of the local has failed to do his duty by not demanding a report of the finances. Very recently a secretary of one of our locals claimed he held receipt from the general office to prove he had paid money to us. We denied the existence of the receipt, and when it came to a show down the crooked secretary failed to make good, and was expelled from his local, and the Grand Secretary is still doing business at the same old stand; and right here we wish to say our books are ready at any time for any committee, or expert, if necessary, so whenever some of the calamity howlers wish information they know where to get it. We will make a detailed report at the convention, and stand ready to answer all questions. Remember one thing, the writer is the Grand Secretary of the organization, and it is up to him to furnish a report of the

receipts. This will be done. The other members of the executive board are responsible to the convention for their stewardship, and we are sure will give a good account of themselves at the proper time.

ON another page of this issue we print diagram and answer to problem submitted by the press secretary of Local No. 163, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. We have, besides this, received six other diagrams pertaining to the same problem. We print but one, as we find the work of the photo-engraver rather costly.

SEVERAL communications were received too late for publication in this number of the Worker. As announced last month, forms were closed early in order to reach readers before the date of convention.

We are pleased to announce that Brother John H. Maloney, business agent of Local 134, was elected president of the National Building Trades Council.

#### CHARTERS GRANTED IN AUGUST.

No. 375, Jefferson City, Mo.  
No. 383, Mattoon, Ill.  
No. 432, Eau Claire, Wis.  
No. 433, Fremont, Ohio.  
No. 255, Ashland, Wis.  
No. 434, Douglas, Ariz.  
No. 435, Marion, Ohio.  
No. 436, Oneonta, N. Y.  
No. 427, Springfield, Ill.

#### Grand Secretary's Report for August.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
1	83 80	6 00			89 80
2	148 40	28 00			176 40
3	419 10	46 00			465 10
4	85 60	2 00			87 60
5	177 80	20 00			197 80
6	76 40	14 00	1 00		91 40
7	10 00		2 00		12 00
9	64 60	20 00			84 60
10	112 00	30 00	20		142 20
11	10 40		3 00		13 40
12	24 60	2 00			26 60
13	8 60				8 60
14			2 50		2 50
15	38 00	10 00	2 00		50 00
16	28 20	2 00	1 00		31 20
17	34 80	20 00			54 80
18	32 40	6 00	1 25	1 00	40 65
19	4 20				4 20
20	18 60	4 00			22 60
21	60 60	20 00			80 60
22	15 40				15 40
23	49 00	10 00	25		59 25
24	151 40	46 00	1 75		199 15
25	9 40	2 00	1 00		12 40
26	65 20	14 00	2 00	10 00	91 20
27	31 60	8 00	2 00		41 60
28	52 60	6 00	1 25	1 00	60 85
29	35 00	6 00	25		41 25
30	8 40				8 40
31	23 00	8 00			31 00
32	14 40				14 40
33	25 00	24 00	2 60		51 60
34	5 40				5 40
36	40 00	10 00			50 00
37	18 20	4 00			22 20
38	68 60	8 00			76 60
39	32 60	18 00	2 00	4 00	106 60
41	68 40	2 00	50		70 90
43	27 00	10 00			37 00
44	44 60	4 00	1 00		49 60
45	24 60	4 00	75		29 35
48	37 00				37 00
49	19 00	2 00	25		21 25
50	17 60				17 60
51	9 40		31		9 71
52	65 40				65 40
53	6 60	2 00	25		8 85
54	16 20	4 00	75		20 95
55	61 40	10 00	2 25		73 65
56	61 60	4 00			65 60
57	24 60				24 60
59	10 00				10 00
60	10 00	2 00			12 00
61	197 00	56 00			253 00
62	33 00	8 00			41 00
63	5 40				5 40
65	15 20				15 20
66	21 00	4 00	1 75	2 00	28 75
68	41 00	2 00	50		43 50
69	6 20	6 00			12 20
70	7 60				7 60
71	4 20		50		4 70
72	12 20	4 00	1 00		17 20
73	23 60	16 00			39 60
74	8 80	4 00			7 80
75	34 00	18 00	3 00		55 00
76	17 60	12 00	1 00		30 60
77	62 00	12 00		5 00	79 00
78	22 00	4 00			26 00
79	9 80	4 00	1 00		14 80
80	11 80	6 00	2 00		19 80
81	26 40				26 40
83	37 40	4 00	25	6 00	47 65
84	17 60				17 60
86	8 00				8 00
87	25 40	6 00	2 00		33 40
88	11 20		3 50		14 70
90			1 50		1 50
91	18 40	4 00			22 40
92	8 00	2 00	1 00		11 00
93	2 60				2 60
94	10 00	2 00	4 00		16 00
95	5 60		2 50		8 10
96	7 80	10 00			17 80
97	8 20				8 20
98	119 80	22 00			141 80
100	27 60	20 00	1 00	3 00	51 60
101	5 00				5 00
102	19 60		75		20 35
103	109 20	8 00	1 00		118 20
104	42 60	4 00	60		47 10
106	11 20	12 00	1 50		24 70
107	4 20	8 00	1 00		18 20
108	12 00	2 00			14 00
109	8 40	2 00			10 40
110	6 40				6 40
113	6 40				6 40
114	7 60		25		7 85
115	1 60				1 60
117	9 80		50		10 30
118	13 00				13 00
119	33 60				33 60
120	3 40	1 00			4 40
121	21 40				21 40
122	30 60	4 00	5 00		39 60
123	3 20				3 20
125	40 80	40 00			80 80
126	2 60	2 00			4 60
127	3 60	2 00	50		6 10
129	7 60	2 00	50		10 10
130	25 00	14 00		5 00	44 00
131	9 40		60		10 00
132	23 00	2 00			25 00
133	18 60	10 00			28 60
134	311 60	54 00			365 60
135	8 00	4 00			12 00
136	12 60	6 00	3 85		22 45

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# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
137	59 20	30 00	1 25		90 45	254	35 60	16 00		51 60
138	12 20		1 00		13 20	255	3 60			32 75
139	8 20	2 00	1 50		11 70	258	16 60	12 75		18 60
140	24 00	4 00	50		28 50	259	5 80			5 80
142	11 20	4 00	1 00		16 20	260	11 80	8 00		19 80
143	3 00				3 00	262	32 20	14 00		46 20
144	8 40				8 40	263	7 40			15 40
145	7 60				7 60	264	5 00		8 00	5 00
146	15 00	10 00			25 00	268	3 00			3 00
147	22 20	2 00	1 75		25 95	267	40 00	1 50		41 50
148			50		50	268	6 80	2 00		8 80
149	35 80	8 00			43 80	269	4 00	4 00		8 00
150	10 40	6 00	50		16 90	270				4 00
151	66 20	62 00			128 20	272	6 60	2 00	4 00	8 60
152	1 60				1 60	273	7 20			7 20
153	11 40	2 00	1 00		14 40	274	4 60	2 00		6 60
154	7 00	8 00	25		15 25	275	4 60	2 00		6 60
155	6 40	14 00			20 40	276	8 20			8 20
156	14 80	2 00			16 80	277	1 40			1 40
157	8 40				8 40	278	6 20	2 00	3 00	11 20
158	3 60				3 60	280	16 00	6 00		22 00
159	8 60	2 00	1 00		11 60	282	56 00	16 00	2 50	74 50
160	3 80				3 80	283	45 80	16 00		61 80
161	21 80	6 00	4 25		32 05	284	8 00	6 00		14 00
162	19 60	10 00			29 60	285	25 00	1 00		26 00
164	57 00	6 00	1 00		64 00	286	5 00	2 00	1 50	8 50
166	8 60	2 00	1 75		12 35	287	30 60	4 00	75	35 35
167	3 40				3 40	288	9 80		3 00	12 80
168	2 60	2 00			4 60	289	4 00	3 00		7 00
172	16 00	2 00			18 00	290	6 00	2 00		8 00
173	3 00				3 00	291	9 20	2 00		11 20
174	9 00		1 00		10 00	292	10 40		50	10 90
176	21 60	8 00			29 60	294	2 40			2 40
177	3 60	12 00			15 60	296	6 00	10 25		16 25
179	10 00	22 00	1 50		33 50	298	33 20	2 00	1 50	36 70
183	8 40	2 00	1 00		11 40	299	27 40	8 00		35 40
184	9 20	4 00			13 20	300	6 80	4 00	90	11 70
185	7 00	4 00	4 00		15 00	301	15 60	1 00		16 60
186	47 40	8 00			55 40	302	6 00	4 00		10 00
187	11 20	4 00	1 00		16 20	303	4 00			4 00
188	15 20	2 00	4 00		21 20	308	3 60	2 00		5 60
189	18 40	4 00			22 40	309	4 80			4 80
190	26 00	2 00			28 00	310	1 60			1 60
191	6 40				6 40	311	8 00		50	8 50
192	9 00				9 00	313	14 40			14 40
194	6 20				6 20	314	5 00			5 00
195	6 60	6 00			12 60	315	11 20	2 00		13 20
197	8 80				8 80	316	5 40			5 40
201	6 40				6 40	318	2 40		25	2 65
202	1 80				1 80	321	5 00	1 00		6 00
204	10 00	6 00	5 00		21 00	323	6 00			6 00
205	31 40	24 00	50		55 90	324	4 40			4 40
207	4 60	6 00	2 50		13 10	326	18 20	6 60	3 00	27 20
208	6 20	14 00			20 20	327	2 80		1 00	3 80
209			25		25	328	31 60	10 00		41 60
210	14 40				14 40	329	4 00			4 00
212			2 50		2 50	331	5 40	2 00	2 50	9 90
213	20 40	12 00		3 00	35 40	332	10 00			10 00
214	7 60	4 00	2 05		13 65	334	10 40	2 00		12 40
215	20		1 95		2 15	335	7 80	2 00	1 25	11 05
216	5 00	4 00			9 00	336	4 20	2 00		6 20
217	13 60	4 00			17 60	337	73 60	4 00	3 50	81 10
219	4 00				4 00	338	11 00	2 00	25	13 25
220	7 60	4 00			11 60	339	2 20			2 20
221	15 00	2 00			17 00	341	5 00	3 00	10 00	18 00
222	19 20	4 00	25		23 45	342	5 20		4 00	9 20
225	15 00		2 00		17 00	343	13 40	4 00		17 40
227	26 40	12 00	75		39 15	346	6 80		1 00	7 80
228	1 40				1 40	347	10 00			10 00
229	4 60	2 00			6 60	349	4 20	10 00	25	14 45
230	5 00				5 00	350	4 20			4 20
231	4 00				4 00	351	2 60			2 60
232	11 20	18 00			29 20	353	10 60			19 60
233	11 00		2 00		13 00	355	24 40	28 00		52 40
235	36 60	14 00	1 00		51 60	356	45 80	2 00	1 00	48 80
238	4 20	4 00			8 20	359	10 00		2 00	12 00
240	18 40	2 00			20 40	360	8 20	2 00	50	10 70
241	2 80	2 00			4 80	364	2 40	4 00		6 40
242	5 00				5 00	366	20 00		25	20 25
243	9 40	2 00	1 75		13 15	370	3 00			3 00
244	10 20	1 00	1 00		11 20	371	10 00	5 00		15 00
245	30 00	20 00	1 00		51 00	372	10 00			10 00
246	7 00	6 00	2 00		15 00	373			10	10 00
247	100 00				100 00	375	5 40	9 00	7 25	21 65
248	5 00	2 00			7 00	377	8 00			8 00
249	8 60	4 00			12 60	378	2 80			2 80
251	80				80	379	4 00			4 00
252	18 40	6 00			24 40	380	7 20			7 20
253	7 20				7 20	381	14 80			14 80

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
382	9 00		4 50		13 50
383		7 00	10 75		17 75
384	3 20				3 20
385	8 60				8 60
387	7 20				7 20
389	2 60	3 00			5 60
390	8 80	8 00			16 80
392			50		50
393	12 20	4 00	50		16 70
394	1 60			3 00	4 60
395	4 40	4 00	75		9 15
396	6 80	1 00			7 80
397	5 00				5 00
398	5 20		70		5 90
400	5 60				5 60
401	10 00		3 00		13 00
402	7 80	8 00			15 80
403	3 00				3 00
408	2 60		3 65		6 25
409			50		50
411	8 00	4 00			12 00
412	1 20	14 00	2 00		17 20
414	3 40		13 00		16 40
415	3 40	6 00	6 50	3 00	18 90
416	6 40				6 40
417	5 00				5 00
418	3 80				3 80
421	5 00	10 00	2 00		17 00
424	29 80	36 00	1 00		66 80
426	5 80	8 00			13 80
427		10 00			10 00
428	2 20	8 00	3 20		13 40
429			13 85		13 85
430		8 00	9 50		17 50
432		14 00	8 45		22 45
433		11 00			11 00
434	15 00	27 00	10 25	20 00	72 25
436		11 00			11 00

\$6,699 50	\$1,728 00	\$304 56	\$80 00	\$8,812 06
Dues and initiations, members G. O.				14 55
Supplies not sold through local unions				15
Buttons not sold through local unions.				12 00
Robinson's Key for Practical Electrical Workers				2 00
Lanward Publishing Company Year-book				254 65
Advertisements in Electrical Worker.				38 00

Total..... \$9,133 41

Fraternally submitted,  
H. W. SHERMAN,  
Grand Secretary.

### Grand Treasurer's Report for August.

#### EXPENSES.

Death claim, No. 307, C. W. Maxwell...	100 00
Death claim, No. 308, Alvinza Raymo...	100 00
Death claim, No. 309, J. H. Brister...	100 00
Death claim, No. 310, Chas. Booce...	100 00
Death claim, No. 311, T. E. Cummings...	100 00
Death claim, No. 312, Fred. Cavanaugh...	100 00
Death claim, No. 313, Martin Brennan...	100 00
Death claim, No. 314, Otto Wilker...	100 00
Death claim, No. 315, B. A. Whitehead...	100 00
Death claim, No. 316, J. E. Morgan...	100 00
Death claim, No. 317, Wallace Temple...	100 00
Death claim, No. 318, Geo. Rabischung...	100 00
F. J. McNulty, general expenses...	426 55
F. E. Lockman, general expenses...	77 50
F. E. Lockman, expenses to N. B. T. C. Convention...	134 50
Hugo Walter, expenses to N. B. T. C. Convention...	69 00
W. E. Kennedy, general organizer expenses...	200 00
F. J. Sheehan, general expenses...	100 00
C. A. Eaton, general expenses...	121 80
W. A. Jackson, general expenses...	68 45
John Morrison, com. on adv...	50 00
Per capita to A. F. of L., July, Aug., Sept...	315 00
Typewriter ribbons...	3 50
F. M. Sultzbaugh, org., 433, Fremont, Ohio...	11 00
Jos. Mayors, org., 432 Eau Claire, Wis...	14 00
H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, printing Aug. Electrical Worker and cuts.	1,549 26

H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, printing Sept. Electrical Worker and cuts.	1,293 42
H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, printing general offices supplies.	19 50
Mailing Worker for Aug.	77 04
F. J. Sheehan, strike benefit, 103, Boston.	400 00
Rent.	30 00
Janitor	3 00
H. W. Sherman, salary for Aug.	125 00
M. K. Clinton, salary, four weeks.	72 00
B. I. Surguy, salary, four weeks.	52 00
F. F. Brown, salary, four weeks.	52 00
B. B. Goebel, salary, four weeks.	40 00
I. B. Moore, salary, four weeks.	40 00
B. H. Goldsmith, salary, four weeks.	40 00
Postage.	70 35
Office supplies.	2 35
Express.	26 26
Telegrams.	8 24
Wm. Baumgarten, seals.	13 40

6,705 07

#### RECAPITULATION.

Amount on hand August 1, 1903	21,688 73
Receipts for August	9,133 41

30,822 14

Expenses for August	6,705 07
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Amount on hand September 1, 1903	24,117 07
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Fraternally submitted,  
F. J. SHEEHAN,  
Grand Treasurer.

### SOLVING BROTHER TUBRIDY'S PROBLEMS.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I enclose diagram of connections for machines mentioned in August Worker. [See page 75]. Mr. Tubridy did not say whether machines were shunt or compound wound, but I suppose they are compound machines. The connections are shown for only one of the 110-volt machines, but the others would be connected in same manner.

It is necessary to use the field reversing switch, otherwise the 110-volt machines can not be transferred from one side of system to the other, so that their series windings will connect properly to equalizers. It is also necessary to divide the series field of 225-volt machine in halves and connect, as shown, to bring it in proper position for equalizers.

With both switches of 110-volt machines up it feeds positive and neutral bus; with both down it feeds neutral and negative bus.

In regard to the arc machines I would say to plug them in series and disconnect the automatic regulator of one and move the regulator to full load position.

By doing this you make the other machine do the regulating of current for the circuit.

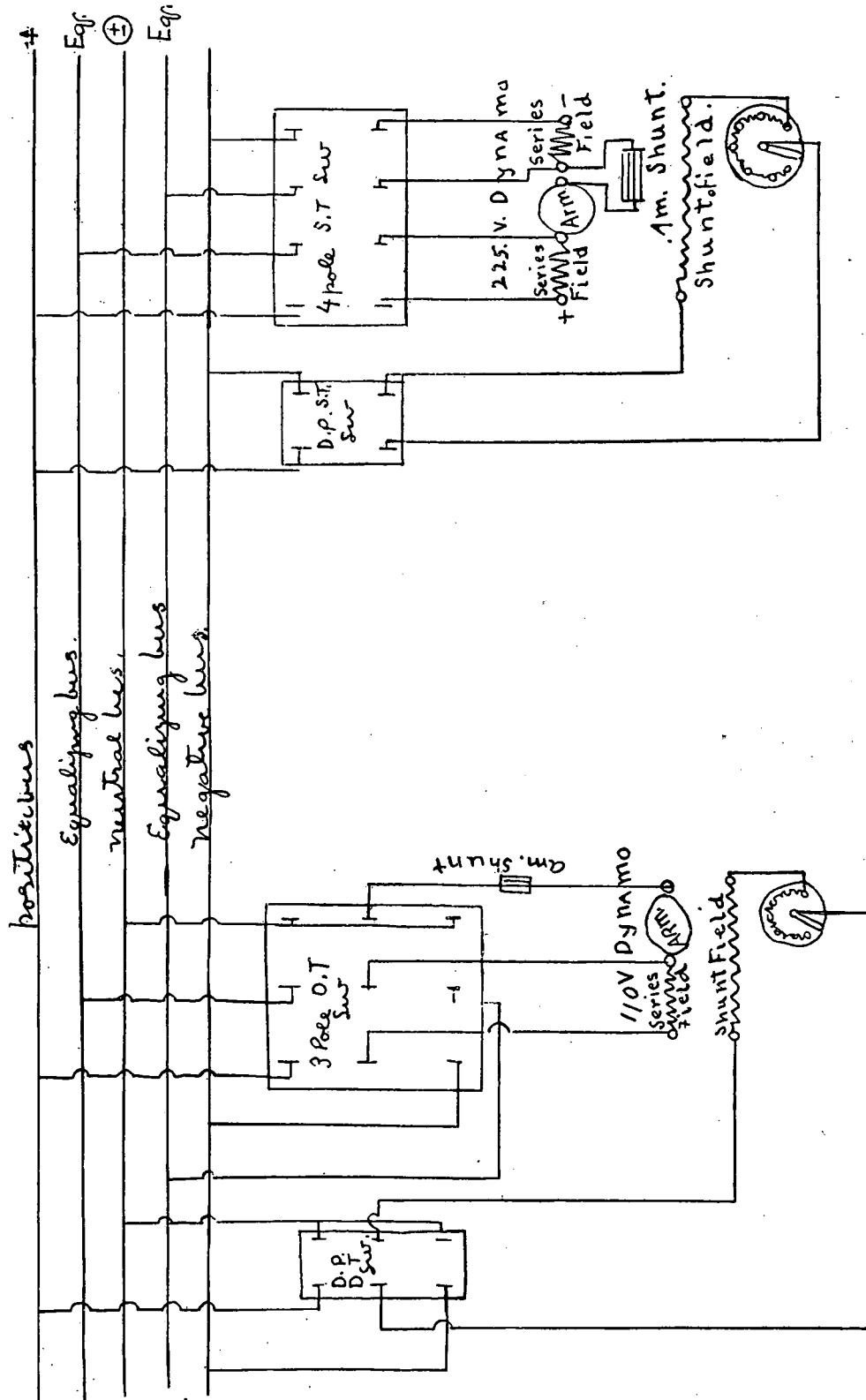
If you leave both regulators working there will not be good regulation at all.

Hoping to see many more replies, I am  
Yours fraternally,

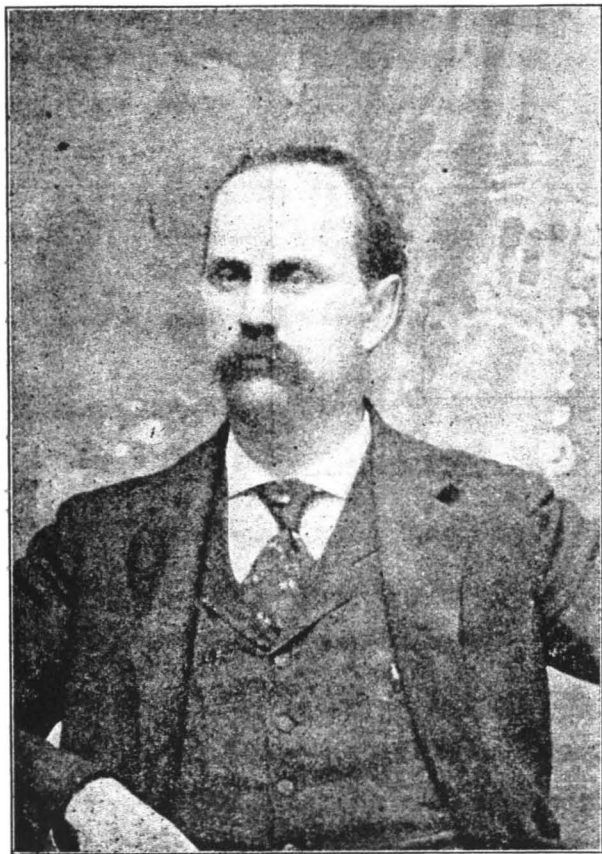
FRED W. BLASDALE.

Local No. 3, New York City, August 22.

SEP 1903



Fred. W. Blasdale  
Local #3 New York.



CHARLES EATON,  
*Fourth Vice-President International Brotherhood  
of Electrical Workers.*

#### CONVENTION NOTICE.

To Delegates and Friends:

We are pleased to notify delegates and their friends that the Executive Board has secured reduced rates from the East and South. Also one fare plus two dollars from all western and northern points. Delegates be sure and ask ticket agents for special rates to Salt Lake City.

We have perfected arrangements with the Wilson Hotel Company to accommodate all delegates and friends attending the convention.

The Wilson Hotel is one of the best equipped hotels in the West.

Each room contains hot and cold water, steam heat, electric lights, telephone and bath.

Rate per day: One person occupying room, \$1 per day; two persons occupying

room, 75 cents per day, each; meals, 25 cents and up. As the city is well supplied with restaurants meals can be had to suit any particular fancy.

The Wilson Hotel is located one and a half blocks from convention hall. The convention will be held in the Emporium Building, corner First, South and Main streets.

Committees will meet all trains over the Denver, Rio Grande, Oregon Short Line, and Union Pacific railroads Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 12, 13 and 14. The committee has made arrangements for entertaining a big crowd, and would be pleased to see all locals fully represented.

Entertainment Program.—Sunday, September 13—2.30 p. m., Mormon Tabernacle and grounds; 4.30 p. m., organ recital.

Monday, September 14—10 a. m., Address of welcome by Mayor Ezra Thompson. Response by W. A. Jackson, Grand President. Addresses by H. W. Sherman, Grand Secretary; H. J. Hurd, of Canada; D. J. Elton, U. F. of L.; W. H. Macontire, N. B. T. C. 3 p. m., Trolley party to Fort Douglass.

Tuesday, September 15—8 p. m., Open meeting and smoker at I. B. E. W. Hall.

Wednesday, September 16—7.30 p. m., Train for Salt Air Beach; 8.30 p. m., convention ball at pavilion.

Thursday, September 17—8 p. m., Trolley party to American Smelter and Gold Refining Plants at Murray.

Friday, September 18—8 p. m., Salt Palace, bicycle races on Saucer Track, and other amusements.

Saturday September 19—8 p. m., Reception to delegates and members of I. B. E. W., by lady friends of Salt Lake local.

There will be side trips arranged for those wishing to visit electric plants in the canyons of the mountains or the mining camps of Utah.

COMMITTEE.

#### FROM VICE-PRESIDENT LOCKMAN.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since my last report I went to Denver to attend the National Building Trades convention. The I. B. E. W. had no trouble to speak of, but the interests of the Brotherhood were looked after so that nothing would happen. The interests of the Brotherhood were in the hands of Brothers M

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loney of No. 134, Dooley of No. 1, Walters and Spellessy of Denver, a brother from Butte, Mont., and your humble servant.

Arriving home I went to Springfield, Ill., to settle a difficulty between the members of the I. B. E. W. The Grand President has my recommendations in this trouble.

Now, brothers, the convention is close at hand. I hope every local has done its duty in sending a delegate, so we will not have any kicks afterwards. We are now near the top of the brotherhoods, and we must try to reach the top and be the leaders.

St. Louis is not very busy at present, but we are looking forward to lots of work and will notify all locals when it starts.

All the locals are doing nicely at present, attending to their affairs as they should.

Wishing the entire Brotherhood success, I remain,

Faternally yours,

F. E. LOCKMAN.

St. Louis, August 22, 1903.

#### FROM SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I left Buffalo for Youngstown, Ohio, to attend an important meeting of No. 64 on August 4. The hall was crowded, and after the regular business was done all hands spent the rest of the evening in a very pleasant manner.

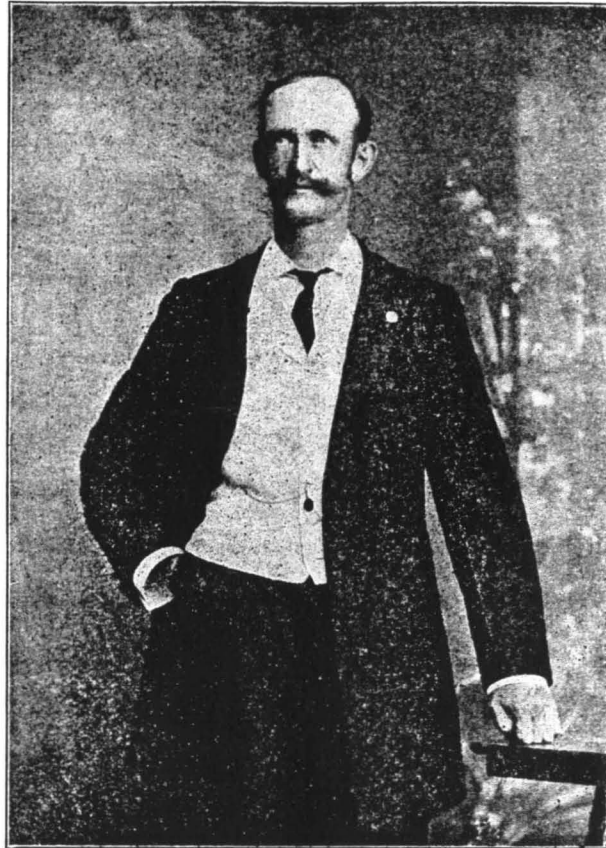
No. 64 was well represented at the meeting, and I trust the advice I gave the brothers of Youngstown will bring about good results.

I got back in Buffalo on the 5th. On the 7th I was instructed to go to Erie, Pa., and called on Mr. Wilson, of the Union Telephone Company.

I made arrangements for a committee of No. 56 to meet Mr. Wilson to try and bring about a settlement of the differences that exist between No. 56 and the Union Telephone Company.

When I got to Erie I received a telegram ordering me to New Castle, Pa., as No. 33 had trouble on. It was impossible for me to go to New Castle before the 9th, as I had to be at No. 45's meeting on the 8th.

I arrived on the scene of the trouble on the evening of the 9th and found out that the Pennsylvania Engineering Works of that city had locked out about twenty of our brothers because they dared to ask for bet-



J. F. BUCKLEY,

*Fifth Vice-President International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.*

ter conditions. They were informed that they could return as non-union men if they wanted to. The brothers showed the true spirit of unionism and told the company that they would never go back as non-union men.

They put a couple of scabs in to run cranes, and just as soon as they got up in the cabs, every union machinist and boiler-maker walked out.

This action on the part of the machinists and boilermakers the company did not expect, and I want to say right here that if it was not for that brotherly action of the above-named trades local No. 33 would have had a very hard fight.

The company refused to meet any committees at all to settle the matter until I arrived, and, to cut this short, after three days of committee work we got an agree-



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JOHN H. MALONEY,  
*President National Building Trades  
Council.*

ment signed for one year, and every man that was locked out got an increase in wages, and we got the eight-hour day established in one department.

Everybody involved was much pleased with the settlement, and I trust the trades unions will continue to act as a unit in New Castle, as that is necessary for their mutual protection.

I arrived in Newark, N. J., on the 16th, and left there for Philadelphia on the 17th. I attended the meeting of the District Council in the evening, and was much impressed by the way they do business.

If every city would follow the example of Philadelphia in this respect, much good would result, and a great deal less factional feeling would exist in our Brotherhood.

I went to Washington on the 18th to get data on unsettled matters in my district, as

I want to have them settled before the convention. I left there on the same evening, and went to Freeport, L. I., on the 19th, as the electrical workers of that vicinity want to form a local.

I was instructed to attend the meeting of No. 102 on the 20th and try and settle a little misunderstanding that arose in their midst.

Everything was settled satisfactorily to all the brothers, and I left there pleased with the brotherly spirit they showed in the matter.

On the 21st I left for Utica, N. Y., to attend an open meeting of No. 42. The meeting was well attended, and we got a few new members. No. 42 ought to be a first-class local, for they have plenty of good material, and it will be if the brothers will get down to business, as they promised me they would.

Brother L. Brewer informed me that the chances were good for placing a charter in Oneonta, N. Y. I arrived there on Sunday and called a meeting for to-night, and thanks to Brothers Craw and Sherwin, of that vicinity. I succeeded in organizing a local, which I will install on Monday evening, August 31.

Yours fraternally, T. J. McNULTY.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted in regard to John F. Shehan, formerly a member of Local No. 39, of Cleveland, Ohio, and known as "Big Jack." He served three years in the regular United States army; age, 40 years; height, 5 feet 11¼ inches; weight, 205 pounds; blue-grey eyes, and sandy mustache. Address J. F. McCann, Station 9, Cleveland, Ohio, or business agent, Local No. 39.

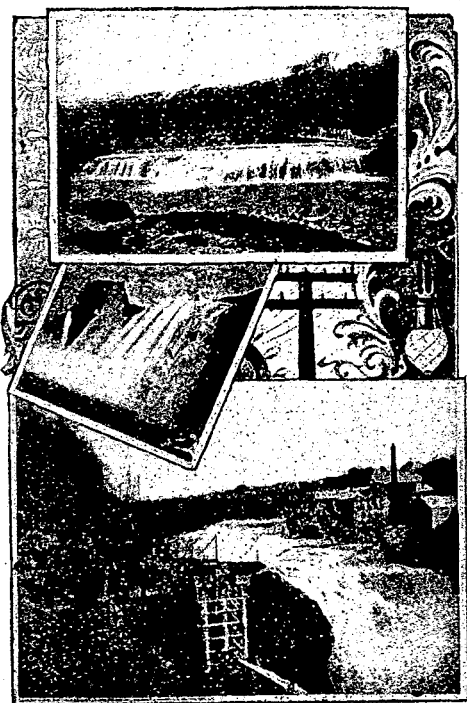
I would like to have you put a notice in next month's Worker telling Brother Harvey Key I would like to hear from him; also Brother Jack Hirkes. W. W. Barden, care Hotel Marian, Jeannette, Pa.

Any information in regard to Johnny Rath will be highly appreciated by Local No. 39. He formerly resided in Cleveland with his parents, and was a well-known line-man. Address F. J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street, Cleveland, O.



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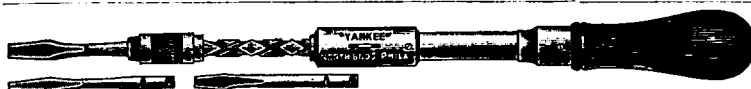
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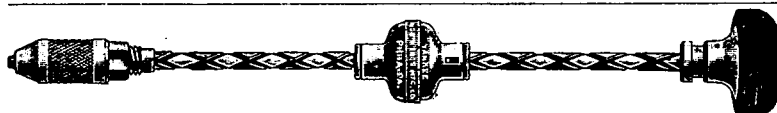
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St. & No. \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

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## DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

### TAKE NOTICE!

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

\*Mixed. †Linemen. ‡Inside Men.  
‡Trimmers. †Cranemen. †Cable Splicers.  
°Switch-board Men. †Shopmen.

†No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, W. J. Gelsdorf, 8931 N. Twentieth street; recording secretary, F. O. Evertz, 3516 Texas avenue; financial secretary, H. Ellison, 1028 Franklin avenue.

†No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Saturday evenings at Electrical Worker's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, A. Zadwitz, 1905 Perry street; recording secretary, Jas. Noonan, 3711 La Salle street; financial secretary, John Kline, 1028 Franklin avenue.

†No. 3, New York.—Meets Tuesday and Thursday nights at Brevort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. President, F. J. Sweek, 507 E. Fifty-fifth street; recording secretary, Geo. Whitford, 441 East Eighty-third street; financial secretary, M. R. Jarvis, 154 East Fifty-fourth street.

†No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at Room No. 2 Odd Fellows Hall, Camp street, between La Fayette and Poydras. President, John H. McLin, 2523 First street; recording secretary, Jacob Seibert, 2741 Conti street; financial secretary, Robert L. Reilly, 2908 Annunciation street.

†No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, T. S. Connelly, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, J. S. Haskins, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, H. Oakland, 302 Grant street.

†No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets Wednesday night at Alcazar building, 120 O'Farrell street. Headquarters, 27 Sixth street. President, R. G. Alexander, 222 Eddy street; recording secretary, Robt. A. Simons, 518 Diamond street; financial secretary, J. A. De Vecmon, 27 Sixth street.

\*No. 7, Springfield Mass.—Meets every Monday at Room 219, Court Square Theater building. President, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Sumner street; recording secretary, George D. Beecher, 81 Tyler street; financial secretary, E. S. Thurston, 715 Worthington street.

†No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.—Meets Monday of each week at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit. President, T. R. Davis, 804 Dorset street; recording secretary, G. H. Snyder, 410 Sherman street; financial secretary, J. N. Strub, 1220 Baker street.

†No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday night at 198-198 E. Washington street. President, Henry Cullen, 80 Aberdeen street; recording secretary, Jas. L. Collins, 5907 La Salle street; financial secretary, N. Rousseau, 5938 Normal avenue.

\*No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Morrison's Hall, Circle street. President, C. A. Sales, 778 W. Michigan street; recording secretary, Thos. Gage, 846 Prospect street; financial secretary, W. F. Snodderly, 2322 Dewey avenue.

\*No. 11, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Carpenters' Hall, Schiltz bldg., Main street. President, P. J. Horigan, New street; recording secretary, G. H. Jenkins, 177 Bank street; financial secretary, R. McKensie, 89 So Main street.

\*No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Main street, between Third and Fourth streets. President, C. C. E. Emery, P. O. Box 57; recording secretary, H. G. Brown, P. O. Box 70; financial secretary, G. R. Johnson, P. O. Box 70.

\*No. 13, El Paso, Tex.—Meets first four Mondays of each month at Masonic Temple, San Antonio street. President, C. A. Gilbert, Box 620; record-

ing secretary, S. A. Milliron, Box 620; financial secretary, J. Blake, Box 620.

†No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers Hall, 302 Grant street. President, John Scanlon, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, S. D. Young, West Pittsburg; financial secretary, F. J. Willenpart, Upton, near Watt streets.

\*No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets first and third Friday at Filer's Hall, 331 Palisade avenue. President, Peter Sorensen, 361 Palisade avenue, Jersey City; recording secretary, John J. Byrne, 1225 Park avenue, Hoboken.

\*No. 16, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Private Hall or rooms, 818½ Upper Third street. President, E. L. Mitchell, 608 Upper Eighth street; recording secretary, J. P. Dirheimer, 26 Madison avenue; financial secretary, L. Ed Wilkes, 603 Washington avenue.

\*No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Monday evening at Johnson's Hall, 34 Monroe avenue. President, Chas. R. Lapworth, 955 Merrick avenue; recording secretary, Edw. G. Smith, 182 Sherman street; financial secretary, F. W. Stubenvall, 497 Sixth street.

†No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday evening, at 1333 Grand avenue. President, J. T. Byars, 1819 Norton street; recording secretary, J. S. Todhunter, 1518 Baltimore street; financial secretary, N. Callahan, 114 Olive street.

\*No. 19, Atchison, Kans.—Meets second and fourth Fridays, Labor Union Hall, Seventh and Commercial streets. President, E. A. Gemeny, Missouri-Kansas Telephone Co.; recording secretary, J. W. Keel, 509 Harmony street; financial secretary, W. H. Coleman, 728 R street.

†No. 20, New York City.—Meets every Tuesday night at Military Hall, 183 Bowery. President, P. McLaughlin, New York avenue and Winthrop street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, F. Curtin, 183 Bowery; financial secretary, T. J. Convery, 183 Bowery.

†No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Elks' Hall, 232 North Ninth street. President, H. C. McClanahan, 500 Race street; recording secretary, Ed. Ferry, 841 East Churchlane street; financial secretary, R. E. Collier, 1111 Harmer street.

†No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, Chas. Granden, 1502 N. Nineteenth street; recording secretary, H. P. Kerr, 2245 N. Nineteenth street; financial secretary, J. Corr, 4123 No. Twenty-fourth street.

\*No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Third and Wabasha streets. President, W. F. Schoeneman, 1111 Goff avenue west, St. Paul; recording secretary, C. W. Berryman, 650 Rice street; financial secretary, H. H. Tubbersing, 447 West Central avenue.

†No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, 26 So. Washington avenue. President, L. Foss, 616 Nineteenth avenue, south; recording secretary, Frank Flanagan, 48 Fourth street, south; financial secretary, J. J. Reynolds, 2316 Fourth avenue, south.

\*No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at C. L. U. Hall, 626 Wabash avenue. President, F. Morgan, 662 Oak street; recording secretary, Dean Bostick, 510 Walnut Street; financial secretary, Lee Dickerson, 509 South Thirteenth street.

†No. 26, Washington, D.C.—Meets every Thursday, Royal Hall, Seventh and N streets, Northwest. President, E. Nothnagel, 1415 5th street, Northwest; recording secretary, S. F. Adams, 1332 Eighth street, Northwest; financial secretary, A. Longprey, P. O. Box 516, Station G.

†No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday evening at Border State Bank building, Park avenue and Favette street. President, A. Rutledge, 718 St. German street; recording secretary, Geo. Spillman, 602 Weyth street; financial secretary, J. Connelly, 1728 N. Bond street.

†No. 28, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 506 East Baltimore street. President,

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W. W. Davis, 505 N. Monroe street; recording secretary, W. S. Durben, 1120 N. Carey street; financial secretary, Geo. J. Schmidt, 241 Milton avenue.

\*No. 29, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribsam building, corner Front and Broad streets; fourth floor; take elevator. President, Geo. Proffat, 333 Academy street; recording secretary, J. Lloyd Trask, 165 E. Front street; financial secretary, F. L. Morris, 223 N. Broad street.

†No. 30, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Samuel Johns, 26 East Court street; recording secretary, Fred. S. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4222 Cherry street, Cincinnati, O.

\*No. 31, Duluth, Minn.—Meets first, third and fifth Thursdays at Bricklayers' Hall, 221 West Superior street. President, E. A. Nelson, Duluth; recording secretary, C. W. Higgins, 418 5th ave. west; financial secretary, W. L. Otis, 114 South 15th ave., east.

\*No. 32, Lima, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Donze Hall, South Main street. President, O. G. Snyder, Bluffton, Ohio; recording secretary, W. C. Holmes, 110 Harrison avenue, Lima, Ohio; financial secretary, E. Kraus, 308½ E. Wayne street, Lima.

\*No. 33, New Castle, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday night at G. A. R. Hall, corner of East and Washington streets. President, Chas. B. Cunningham, 185 Boyles avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Bryan, 174 E. Long avenue; financial secretary, F. L. Runkle, 359 Cunningham ave.

†No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pettitt's Hall, 209 Liberty street. President, Geo. Akers, 1803 Lincoln avenue; recording secretary, R. W. Mariatt, 133 Irving street; financial secretary, E. Peek, 516 N. Perry avenue.

\*No. 35, Massillon, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, McAymonds Block. President F. F. Flickinger, 188 Richville avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 332 West Tremont street.

†No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets Friday night at 1019 J street. President, F. O. Hutton, 2626 M street; recording secretary, W. H. Eastman, 918 K street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 Twentieth street.

†No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Thursday in Foster Block, Room 10, corner Asylum and Ann streets. President, J. W. Condon, 32 Lewis street; recording secretary, James Lynch, 32 Allyn street; financial secretary, Maurice Collins, 32 Allyn street.

†No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Tuesday at Foresters' Hall, 223 Champlain street. President, R. W. McIntyre, 176 Lakewood avenue; recording secretary, Wm. Shours, 107 Giddings avenue; financial secretary, Frank Estinghausen, 83 Prospect street.

\*No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. President, Dan Stevens, 78 Irvington street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Gleason, 83 Prospect street; financial secretary, Frank J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.

\*No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets Wednesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, 8th and Locust streets. President, Charles A. Waller, City Plant, Fifth and Olive streets; recording secretary, Wm. Dorsel, 1710 Calhoun street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Ellis, 1202 North Third street.

†No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, cor. E. Huron and Ellicott streets. President, G. A. Hurst, 561 Oak street; recording secretary, H. Boheme, 370 Prospect avenue; financial secretary, L. Wipperman, 164 Peach street.

†No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, F. E. Brigham, N. Y. Tel. Co., Little Falls, N. Y.; recording secretary, C. R. Stringer, 437 Whitesboro street; financial secretary, H. Van Der Bogart, 9 Holland avenue.

†No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets Fridays at

Bartenders' Hall, Empire Block, West Genesee street. President, H. J. Leary, 208 McAllister avenue; recording secretary, Jas. Andrews, 513 N. Salina street; financial secretary, John Kerwin, 108 Belmont street.

\*No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, P. J. Brennan, No. 42 Bartlett street; recording secretary, F. C. Gunsaul, 30 University avenue; financial secretary, W. G. Carroll, 120½ Monroe avenue.

†No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Schwartz' Hall, corner Goodell and Washington streets. President, James Shane, 78 South Division street; recording secretary, C. W. Brown, 120 Demond Place; financial secretary, J. E. McCadden, 255 Seventh street.

†No. 46, Lowell, Mass.—Meets every Thursday evening at Engineers' Hall, Wyman's Bx. building, Central and Merrimac streets. President, Geo. W. Conant; recording secretary, Geo. Smith; financial secretary, G. C. Smith, 104 So. Whipple street.

\*No. 47, Sioux City, Iowa.—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Room 424, Toy Block, corner Fourth and Jackson streets. President, L. Maher, 612 West Ninth street; recording secretary, F. G. Smith, 910 Douglass street; financial secretary, C. A. Biggins, 1623 Omaha street.

\*No. 48, Richmond, Va.—Meets every Wednesday night at Emett's Hall, Fifth and Marshall streets. President, D. M. Page; Box 61, Richmond, Va.; recording secretary, F. A. Fry, 608½ China street; financial secretary, J. C. Wheat, 1013 Taylor street.

†No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at Electrical Workers' Hall, 196-198 Washington street. President, Alex. McGregor, 1307 Tripp avenue; recording secretary, C. Cornell, 882 West Erie street; financial secretary pro tem, J. C. Jensen, 5841 Shields avenue.

\*No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Antlers' Hall, A and Spring streets. President, Henry Christian, 103 East Main street; recording secretary, James Workman, 117 South Church street; financial secretary, F. W. Stark, 519 East C street.

†No. 51, Reading, Pa.—Meets First Sunday, second and fourth Tuesdays at 504 N. 10th street. President, C. Lyons, 342 South Fourth street; recording secretary, E. Arrowsmith, 504 North Tenth street; financial secretary, E. Arrowsmith, 504 North Tenth street.

†No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets Monday nights at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Adolph Raube, 109 Patterson street; recording secretary, Chas. P. Taylor, 569 Humtendon street; financial secretary, J. H. Sayre, 44 North Seventh street.

\*No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday at Holtsman's Cigar Store, 31 South Market street. President, George B. Ehler, 931 Myrtle avenue; recording secretary, Charles S. Ebersole, 133 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, Carl A. E. Andersen, 46 Summit street.

\*No. 54, Columbus, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, 121½ East Town street. President, William Edington, 612 West Broad street; recording secretary, D. C. Hagerty, 1100 Summit street; financial secretary, J. A. Pilger, 2493 Medary avenue.

\*No. 55, Des Moines, Iowa.—Meets every Thursday night at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, between Seventh and Eighth on Locust street. President, Owin MacCurrier, 1311 East Walnut street; recording secretary, Harry Frazy, 950 Fifth street; financial secretary, Charles Laffin, Thirty-eighth and Woodland avenue.

\*No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets first, third, and fifth Mondays at C. M. B. A. Hall, 721 State street. President, H. M. Kistner, Moore House; recording secretary, Jas. Higgins, East Fourth street; financial secretary, Jas. J. Reid, 1309 Sassafras street.

†No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets every Thursday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 West First street, South. President, Robert A. Gulre, Box 402; recording secretary, James Gardner, 337 Constitution Block; financial secretary, Ed. Williams, Box 402.

*Sept. 1902*

\*No. 58, **Niagara Falls, N. Y.**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Lynch's Hall. President, William Watts, 1629 Whirlpool, city; recording secretary, Bert Dingman, 24 Niagara street, city; financial secretary, James M. Watkins, care Prospect Park Hotel, city.

No. 59, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Tel. Wiremen—Meets Mondays at Electrical Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, Wm. D. McSorley, 425 Ewing avenue; recording secretary, W. H. Moll, 5070 Washington avenue; financial secretary, T. Cahill, 1531 North Jefferson avenue.

\*No. 60, **San Antonio, Tex.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at K. of P. Hall, Alamo Plaza. President, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Pine street; recording secretary, W. White, City Hall; financial secretary, John Thompson, 319 Lubock street.

†No. 61, **Los Angeles, Cal.**—Meets every Thursday at Council of Labor Hall, 438½ South Spring street. President, M. B. Davidson, University Station; recording secretary, W. C. Ross, 516 Towne street; financial secretary, S. D. Voorhees, 124 East Third street.

\*No. 62, **Youngstown, Ohio.**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Finn's Hall, northwest corner of Public Square. President, F. C. Fraunfelder, Commercial Hotel; recording secretary, T. P. Edmunds, 322 North avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Onstott, 613 Covington street.

\*No. 63, **Warren, Pa.**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at D. O. H. Hall, corner Second and Liberty streets. President, John Burns, New York and Pennsylvania Tel. Co., Warren, Pa.; recording secretary, C. W. Simpson, Warren, Pa.; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Warren, Pa.

†No. 64, **Youngstown, Ohio.**—Meets Wednesdays at Finn Hall, Public square. President, David Maloney, Woodland avenue; financial secretary, W. H. Griffith, 515 Griffith street.

\*No. 65, **Butte, Mont.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. G. T. Hall, West Broadway. President, L. E. Woodworth, P. O. Box 846; recording and financial secretary, F. W. Cochrane, P. O. Box 846.

\*No. 66, **Houston, Tex.**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, corner Preston and Caroline streets. President, J. H. Shipps, 1010 Prairie avenue; recording secretary, J. A. Woolfrom, 1209 Edwards street; financial secretary, A. G. Thomassan, 12 New Orleans street.

\*No. 67, **Quincy, Ill.**—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trade and Labor Hall, 619 Main street. President, L. S. Hull, 1815 Vermont street; recording secretary, F. G. Ernest, 828 Madison street; financial secretary, J. W. Redmond, 543 South Fourth street.

†No. 68, **Denver, Colo.**—Meets every Monday at 218 Charles Block, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, T. T. Miller, 444 South Tenth street; recording secretary, F. J. Schallert, P. O. Box 614; financial secretary, C. A. Nickerson, P. O. Box 614.

†No. 69, **Dallas, Tex.**—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 314 Elm street. President, Geo. W. Reeves, Lion Hotel; recording secretary, J. P. Caughtry, 178 Caleb street; financial secretary, J. P. Conner, Union Depot Hotel.

\*No. 70, **Cripple Creek, Colo.**—Meets every Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, Fairley & Lampman block. President, T. N. Jones, Box 684; recording secretary, Chas. Sallstrom, Box 684; financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.

†No. 71, **Lancaster, Pa.**—Meets every Sunday morning at 9:30 in Central Labor Union Hall, South Queen and Mifflin streets. President, James W. Brann, 315 W. Jones street; recording secretary, Wm. R. Bair, 341 E. Walnut street; financial secretary, R. E. L. Tomlin, 472 Fremont street.

\*No. 72, **Waco, Tex.**—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin streets. President, J. P. Blystone, 513 Novetty street; recording secretary, F. B. Wornack, 805 Franklin street; financial secretary, J. E. Caple, 411 Washington street.

\*No. 73, **Spokane, Wash.**—Meets every Monday Central Labor Hall, First and Post streets. President, R. Krueger, 1802 Sharp avenue; recording secretary, M. McCain, 1503 Mallon avenue;

financial secretary, D. W. Eberlin, 2614 E. Sixth street.

\*No. 74, **Winona, Minn.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Superintendent of Fire Alarms Building, Lafayette street, between Third and Fourth streets. President, George Morrison, 174 East Fifth street; recording secretary, John P. Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead street.

†No. 75, **Grand Rapids, Mich.**—Meets Second and fourth Tuesdays at C. L. U. Hall, No. 234 Canal street. President, A. E. Clark, 125 Gold street; recording secretary, F. J. Dickerson, 24 School street; financial secretary, J. Maskel, 93 James street.

\*No. 76, **Tacoma, Wash.**—Meets first and third Saturdays in Mason Block, 19th and A streets. President, L. T. Runk, 1210 S. Yakima avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Treusdale, 3701 South M street; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 S. Yakima avenue.

†No. 77, **Seattle, Wash.**—Meets every Wednesday at Masonic Building, Second avenue and Pike streets. President, James M. Bateman, 6305 Latona avenue Green Lake; financial secretary, L. J. Thaller, 2002 Boren avenue; recording secretary, A. Gordon, 2724 Madison street.

†No. 78, **Chicago, Ill.**—Meets first and third Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, 196 East Washington street. President, H. J. Bayard, 722 East Forty-second street; recording secretary, Pat McDonnell, 119 West Van Buren street; financial secretary, G. H. Foltz, 975 Clifton Park avenue.

†No. 79, **Syracuse, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Mondays at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, Edward Gyatt, 305 McBride street; recording secretary, Cornelius O'Connor, 503 Hawley avenue; financial secretary, V. S. Whitney, 286 West Onondaga street.

\*No. 80, **Norfolk, Va.**—Meets every Tuesday at Electrical Worker's Hall, 268 Main street. President, F. R. Pitt, P. O. Box 232; recording secretary, F. W. Walker, P. O. Box 232; financial secretary, Edwin E. Mathews, P. O. Box 232.

\*No. 81, **Scranton, Pa.**—Meets second and fourth Monday at 229 Lackawana avenue. President, D. Lavery, 313 Mulberry street; recording secretary, Wm. W. Luce, 208 S. Hyde Park; financial secretary, T. B. Sturdevant, 906 Cedar avenue.

†No. 82, **Henderson, Ky.**—Meets first, third and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Powers' Hall, First street, between Green and Elm. President, R. L. Taylor, 1413 O'Byrne street; recording secretary, Tinsley Rudy, corner Washington and Alvasia streets; financial secretary, J. A. Quinn, 318 North Elm street.

\*No. 83, **Milwaukee, Wis.**—Meets every Friday at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. President, Wm. Brazell, 384 Cass street; recording secretary, George S. Baird, 704 Broadway; financial secretary, Nick Daleiden 839 Thirty-sixth street.

\*No. 84, **Atlanta, Ga.**—Meets every Tuesday in Webb Pressmen's Hall, 23½ South Broad street. President, C. J. Stroud, 25 Buena Vista street; recording secretary, J. H. Carlile, 171 Haynes street; financial secretary, A. R. Rodgers, 421 Central avenue.

\*No. 85, **Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Can.**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Turner Block, Queen and Brock streets, Northwest. President, R. C. Duffin, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; recording secretary, H. Lamberton, Sault Ste. Marie, West P. O.; financial secretary, R. B. Johnston, P. O. Box 470, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

†No. 86, **Rochester, N. Y.**—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers Hall, 86 State street. President, W. V. Johnson, 49 Hudson street; recording secretary, H. E. Erhardt, 15 Lamberton Block; financial secretary, C. Warder, 233 Tremont street.

†No. 87, **Newark, N. J.**—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Thos. Dunn, 81 Ferry street; recording secretary, Jas. Curran, 76 W. Jersey street, Elizabeth, N. J.; financial secretary, W. McDonald, 218 High street, Orange, N. J.

\*No. 88, **Savannah, Ga.**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Hall, Whitaker and Broughton streets. President, A. J. Walker, 325 York

street West; recording secretary, J. T. Finnegan, P. O. Box 516; financial secretary, A. C. Brickman.

\*No. 89, Akron, Ohio.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at Bricklayers' Hall, 166 South Main street. President, George Burgoon, 145 Benjamin street; recording secretary, F. F. Loomis, 111 Viaduct; financial secretary, Fred Blen, 126 Dayton street.

†No. 90, New Haven, Conn.—Meets every Saturday evening at Forester's Hall, 781 Chapel street. President, Sam'l Johnson, care Postal Tel. Cable Co.; recording secretary, John White, 33 First ave.; West Haven; financial secretary, Frank Tanner, 156 Congress avenue.

\*No. 91, Easton, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Easton Journal Building, Church street between Stigreeves and North Third streets. President, George Strouse, Summit avenue, Phillipsburg; recording secretary, T. A. Martin, 308 Wilkesbarre street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street.

\*No. 92, Hornellsville, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. G. T. hall, corner Main and Broad streets. President, C. M. Kelly, 83 Broad street; recording secretary, Max Lundrugen, 33 Broad street; financial secretary, H. S. Brown, 33 Broad street.

\*No. 93, East Liverpool, O.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Red Men's Hall, West Market street. President, R. C. Baxter, 178 Monroe street; recording secretary, Daniel Dickson, 255 Fifth street; financial secretary, J. R. Williams, 260 Fifth streets.

\*No. 94, Kewanee, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights each month at Federation Hall, 218 N. Tremont street. President, James Tye, Kewanee, Ill.; recording secretary, William H. Flaley, 404 Rice street; financial secretary, Frank A. Hyde, 429 S. Tremont street.

\*No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Sixth and Wall streets. President, L. L. Haggard; recording secretary, B. L. Gondes; financial secretary, Charles Nelson, box 481.

\*No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets every Monday at Piper Block, Room 19, 419 Main street. President, L. D. Bull, Room 19, 419 Main street; recording secretary, W. D. Kendall, 21 Benefit street; financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.

\*No. 97, Mt. Vernon, O.—Meets every first and third Saturday night, at Quindaro, I. O. O. F., Hall, South Main street. President, J. C. Jacobs, 103 Coshocton avenue; recording secretary, E. W. Breece, 215 East Harnhawk street; financial secretary, C. R. Appleton, 104 South Catherine street.

†No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday night at Elks' Hall, 232 N. Ninth street. President, Jas. S. Mead, 118 Noble street; Philadelphia, Pa.; recording secretary, Louis S. Fowler, 27 North Larson street, Philadelphia, Pa.; financial secretary, W. A. J. Guscott 1321 Arch street, business agent's office, Philadelphia, Pa.

\*No. 99, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Monday night at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, A. W. Seavey, No. 6 Spring street; recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 1 North Court street; financial secretary, Chas. F. Smith, 33 East street.

\*No. 100, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets Tuesdays at Tobl's Hall, Bay street, corner Ocean. President, C. H. Bradford, 702 W. Adams; recording secretary, W. B. Morehead, 422 W. Church street; financial secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 722 W. Monroe street.

†No. 101, Middletown, N. Y.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month at Times Building, corner King and Center streets. President, Charles J. Cunningham, 109 East avenue; recording secretary, Jerry V. Callaghan, 37 Beattie avenue, Middletown, N. Y.; financial secretary, Frank J. Schaefer, 30 Cottage street.

†No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—Meets Thursday of each week at Helvetia Hall, Van Houten street. President, Frank Hopper, 50 Haledon ave.; recording secretary, Hector Brown, Milton ave.; Clifton; financial secretary, Clarence H. Hill, 20 Manchester ave.

†No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street.

President, John F. Costello, 177 Emerson street, South Boston; recording secretary, W. H. Sullivan 177 Emerson street, South Boston; E. H. Chase, 19 Allston Square, Allston, Mass.

†No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday at Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street. President, Michael Birmingham, 18 Eastburn street, Brighton, Mass.; recording secretary, John A. McInnis, 4 Auburn Place, Roxbury, Mass.; financial secretary, Leod MacLeod, 107 Main street, Winchester, Mass.

\*No. 105, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main street, East. President, C. Fry, 114 North Ferguson avenue; recording secretary, Wm. Wilson, 211 Wentworth street; financial secretary, Jas. Donaldson, 109 Maria street.

\*No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at Warner Block, Room 9, second floor. President, W. J. Bell, Hotel Ellicott; recording secretary, George H. Leburg, 802 East Second street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Torrey, 44 Park street, Jamestown, N. Y.

\*No. 107, Pittsburg, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday at Schrieblbine Hall, Sixth and Broadway. President, Scott McCollum; financial secretary, George E. Dickerson, Home Telephone Co.

\*No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Monday night at Kraus Hall, 619½ Franklin street. President, George A. Bartholomew, 108 Cass street; recording secretary, W. M. Baker, P. O. Box 67; financial secretary, John F. Vaughan, W. Twelfth ave. and E street.

\*No. 109, Davenport, Iowa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Lahrman's hall, Second and Ripley streets. President, W. A. Thomas, 1112 Ripley street; recording secretary, Ed. Love, 1138½ West Second street; financial secretary, Jas. Dallmer, 202 East Fifth street.

\*No. 110, Sandusky, Ohio.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Fusch's Hall, corner of Monroe and Fulton streets. President, C. McNeal, Jefferson street; recording secretary, Wm. Windisch, 506 Pearl street; financial secretary, Chas. Littleton, 321 Scott street.

\*No. 111, Honolulu, Hawaii.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 7.30 p. m., Queen Emma Hall, Nueraner and Beretania streets. President, Carl M. Taylor, 144 Box Hawaiian Electric Company; recording secretary, R. M. Gilman, Young Building; financial secretary, R. J. Berger, 1148 Miller street.

†No. 112, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Tuesday night at Germania Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second streets. President, L. Coon, 137 Twentieth street; recording secretary, H. M. Rowlett, R. F. D. No. 2; financial secretary, F. H. Weaver, 738 Washington street.

†No. 113, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Friday at A. O. H. Hall, over Voorhees' store, 22 South Tejon street. President, Frank Graham, 103 Summitt street; recording secretary, W. E. Waldron, Colorado City, Col.; financial secretary, H. T. Paschal, Box 1057.

†No. 114, Toronto, Can.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Temple Building, corner Bay and Richmond streets. President, W. J. Middleton, F. Shaftsbury avenue; recording secretary, W. 18 Partello, 24 Louisa street; financial secretary, G. C. Beckett, 61 Duke street.

\*No. 115, Austin, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, over 1000 Cong. avenue. President, P. G. Johnson, 202 W. 8th street; recording secretary, G. T. Dunaway, 202 W. 8th street; financial secretary, Bailey B. Beard, 202 W. 8th street.

†No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Brents Hall, 547 South Spring street. President, E. Sterns, 1124 West Twenty-first street; recording secretary, W. H. Williams, 524 B Torme avenue; financial secretary, H. M. Scott, 547 Fickett street.

\*No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday, at Trades Council Hall, 102 Douglas avenue. President, I. C. Burney, 816 North Crystal street; recording secretary, T. H. Bryson, 226 Wellington avenue; financial secretary, E. C. Webb, 19 North Spring street.

\*No. 118, Dayton, O.—Meets Thursday nights at Delster Post Hall, 25 North Main street. President, C. M. Rike, 128 East Fourth street; record-



ing secretary, Geo. Settell, 20½ W. Fifth street; financial secretary, J. W. Hoit, 2 E. Stanley street.

†No. 119, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets every Saturday evening at 379 Bridge street. President Earl S. Oates, 447 Thompson avenue; recording secretary, Harry W. Roland, 634 Bergen street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, A. E. Funnell, Third street, Union Course, L. I.

\*No. 120, London, Ont.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Oriental Hall, Clarence street. President, G. Upshall, 569 William street; recording secretary, L. R. Folley, 189 Wellington street; financial secretary, James G. Rushton, 12 Napier street.

†No. 121, Denver, Col.—Meets every Wednesday at Charles Bldg., room 202, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, E. P. Kernahan, 1800 West Colfax; recording secretary, E. V. Wilson, 707 Fourteenth street; financial secretary, R. C. Easton, 2303 Washington avenue.

\*No. 122, Great Falls, Mont.—Meets every Thursday, at 8 o'clock, at Foundry Union Hall, No. 16 Second street north. President, W. P. Benson, P. O. Box 885 Great Falls; recording secretary, D. D. Barnes, P. O. Box 385 Great Falls; financial secretary, H. M. Patterson, Great Falls, Mont., Box 385.

\*No. 123, Wilmington, N. C.—Meets every Wednesday night at National Bank Building, Front and Princess streets. President, J. Womack, Wilmington, N. C.; recording secretary, E. C. Yarbrough, Wilmington; financial secretary, E. E. Vickers, 813 North Front street.

\*No. 124, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 307½ Tremont street. President, Jos. Cohen, 18 Post Office street; recording secretary, Ed. F. Parks, Atlanta Hotel; financial secretary, Louis Tschumy, 1805 Post Office street.

\*No. 125, Portland, Ore.—Meets every Wednesday at Painters' Hall, No. 234½ Morrison street. President, H. G. Green, 52 East Sixth street; recording secretary, C. K. Reitzel; financial secretary, E. A. Hocking, 348 Court street.

\*No. 126, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesday, at Labor Temple, Markham and Main streets. President, A. D. McConnell, 117 West Fourth street; recording secretary, E. T. Reynolds, 1422 Battery street; financial secretary, T. M. Kelly, 2003 Scott street.

†No. 127, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in each month at 18 Lawton street. President, R. K. Johnson, 18 Lawton street, New Rochelle, N. Y.; recording secretary, E. P. Byrnes, Larchmont, N. Y.; financial secretary, H. B. Miller, 47 Guilin Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

\*No. 128, Alton, Ill.—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Squire Nathan's office, Second and Market streets. President, A. Foster, 511 Market street; recording secretary, Joe Z. White, 613 Belle street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Davis, 517 State street.

\*No. 129, Nashville, Tenn.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Advocate Hall. President, C. Snider, 801 Church street; recording secretary, D. R. Johnson, 301 Church street.

†No. 130, New Orleans, La.—Meets every Thursday at Carpenter's Union hall, 423 St. Charles street. President, Wm. Fisher, 615 Third street; recording secretary, Joseph Wolf, 1437 N. Villere street; financial secretary, A. Warner, 1025 Gen. Taylor street.

†No. 131, Traverse City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month in Central Labor Hall, corner Union and State streets. President, I. L. Cook, Traverse City, Mich.; recording secretary, H. E. Maillat, City Tel. Co., Traverse City, Mich.; financial secretary, Frank Alvord, 314 S. Division street, Traverse City, Mich.

†No. 132, South Bend, Ind.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at Central Labor Hall, South Michigan street. President, J. E. Perry, 318 South Michigan street; recording secretary, C. C. Miller, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, N. J. Shoemaker, P. O. Box 803.

†No. 133, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Wednesday night at Johnston's Hall, 34 Munroe avenue. President, L. A. Berg, 164 Locust street; recording secretary, S. C. Wilson, 122 W. Milwaukee

avenue; financial secretary, W. F. Tewsbury, 274 Porter street.

†No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Thursday night at 196 East Washington street. President, Chas. L. White, 931 Monticello avenue; recording secretary, George O. Johnson, 1250 West Van Buren street; financial secretary, J. B. Wilson, 196 Washington street; business agent John H. Maloney, 186 Washington street.

\*No. 135, La Crosse, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month at Malin Hall, South Fourth street. President, M. Pendergast, 706 State street; recording secretary, Charles A. Dittman, 315 North Tenth street; financial secretary, Charles H. Yates, 532 North Eighth street.

\*No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Friday at Paperhangers' Hall, 2923½ First avenue. President, J. C. B. Vincent; recording secretary, T. O. James; financial secretary, F. S. Williamson, 600 John street.

†No. 137, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and last Tuesdays of month at Hudson avenue and Broadway. President, Benj. B. Smith, 319 Clinton avenue; recording secretary, F. Dyer, 62 Lodge street; financial secretary, J. A. Ryan, 25 Catherine street.

\*No. 138, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at Carpenter's Hall, corner Clinton and Berry streets. President, D. Mullen, 200 N. Barr street; recording secretary, E. J. Fisher, 127 East Washington street; financial secretary, H. E. Wineland, 214 Spy Run avenue.

\*No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays at Federation of Labor Hall, 372 Carroll street. President, H. D. Pitcher, 417 East Market street; recording secretary, J. C. Marvin, 609 East Church street; financial secretary, J. K. Packard, 416 West Third street.

\*No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenter's Hall, State street. President, G. W. Colony, No. 8 Washington avenue; recording secretary, Guy S. Neudamaker, No. 8 Front street; financial secretary, Bert S. Reid, 512 Smith street.

†No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at Peabody Building, Room 207, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. President, William Bumgarner, 55 Twelfth street; recording secretary, Eugene Hagan, 730 Market street; financial secretary, I. R. Ullom, corner Twenty-second and Jacob streets.

†No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Electrical Workers' Hall, Peabody Building, Room 207, Market street. President, M. H. Smith, Bridgeport, Ohio; recording secretary, Nelson Perkins 2342 Jacob street; financial secretary, W. A. Kent, 107 Ohio street.

\*No. 143, Ashtabula, O.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at C. L. U. Hall, Newbury Block, corner Main and Center streets. President, S. D. Eckler, 15 Tyler avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Amy, 17 Sycamore street; financial secretary, O. Meyers, 5 Taylor avenue.

\*No. 144, Wichita, Kan.—Meets every Thursday night at Red Men's Hall, 400 East Douglas. President, Sam Guy, 133 North Wichita street; recording secretary, Louis McVay, Ind. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, L. W. Ray, 1437 Fairview.

\*No. 145, Saginaw, Mich.—Meets Wednesday night at Engineer's Hall, 218 Genesee avenue. President, Peter Derome, 710 Holden street; recording secretary, Charles Hillman, 1502 Janes avenue; financial secretary, Ross Blankerts, 2807 South Washington street.

\*No. 146, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets Wednesday night at 1106 Main street. President, J. T. Rooney, 16 Housatonic avenue; recording secretary, J. L. Keppy, 108 Park street; financial secretary, F. J. Quinlan, P. O. Box 636.

\*No. 147, Anderson, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Bricklayer's Hall, 909 Main street. President, Jos. T. Griffin, 1022 Main street; recording secretary, Edgar Lindsay, Harter House; financial secretary, C. H. Farrell, 1022 Main street.

†No. 148, Washington, D. C.—Meets Saturday night at Royal Hall, corner Seventh and N streets northwest. President, O. E. Lewis, 807 Eighth street northwest; recording secretary, I. H. Ware, 1345 Pennsylvania avenue northwest;



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financial secretary, M. V. Murphy, 808 Fifth street northeast.

\*No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trade's Assembly Hall, on Island. President, C. W. McCray, 15 S. West street; recording secretary, E. A. Wood, 218 Benton street; financial secretary, Ed. Milhouse, 28 North Broadway.

\*No. 150, Bay City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, Geo. Affleck, 239 North Sherman street; recording secretary, W. D. Parker, Essexville, Bay County, Mich.; financial secretary, Charles Crampton, City Hall, Bay City, Mich.

†No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Machinist's Hall, 1059 Mission near Eighth street. Headquarters, 921 Market street. President, H. L. Worthington, 15 Walter street; recording secretary, J. F. Leonard, 1227 Filbert street; financial secretary, James C. Kelly, 50 Webster street.

\*No. 152, Ft. Scott, Kan.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Painters' Hall, 201 Market street. President, J. D. Runkle, 520 N. National avenue; recording secretary, J. E. White, 529 N. National avenue; financial secretary, S. P. Armstrong, 110 N. Judson street.

\*No. 153, Marion, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday night at Riley Hall, northwest corner Third and Washington streets. President, E. M. Robb, Sixth and Adams street; recording secretary, W. B. Gleason, care of Homestead Hotel; financial secretary, H. C. La Follette, 1416 West Fourth street.

\*No. 154, Rock Island, Ill.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, S. E. corner 17th street and 3d ave. President, Chas. Norton, 221 Twentieth street; recording secretary, Harry Jeys, 2815½ Five-and-a-Half ave.; financial secretary, H. W. Dean, 416 Eighth street.

\*No. 155, Oklahoma City, O. T.—Meets every Thursday evening at Ripley Building, North Broadway. President, O. A. Waller, M. & K. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, C. F. Blocher, 711 West Grande; financial secretary, J. C. Clark, 402 Grand avenue.

\*No. 156, Ft. Worth, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday night at B. T. C. Hall, 210 Main street, third floor, Powell Building. President, C. F. Crabtree; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, W. P. Anderson, 201 East Third streets.

\*No. 157, Elkhart, Ind.—Meets third Thursday of every month, Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, L. D. Whittig, Prairie street, Elkhart, Ind.; recording secretary, H. A. Row, 506 Beardsley avenue; financial secretary, Asa Kintzler, R. F. D. No. 1.

\*No. 158, Temple, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, Post Office Building. President, T. J. Hewitt, Box 335; recording secretary, W. W. Clay, 215 North Fifth; financial secretary, H. S. Newland, 508 South Eleventh street.

\*No. 159, Madison, Wis.—Meets second Thursday at Union Hall, State street. President, Wm. Neff, 1316 Dayton street; recording secretary, H. W. Schroeder, 738 Williams street; financial secretary, H. Nelson, 318 W. Doty street.

\*No. 160, Zanesville, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at Trades and Labor Hall, corner Seventh and Main streets. President, F. J. Poyner, 5 Bell Flats; recording secretary, John Mangin, Kirk House; financial secretary, G. R. DeLong, Route 8, Zanesville.

\*No. 161, Unlontown, Pa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, room 807, First National Bank Bldg., corner Pittsburg and Main street. President, W. J. Dickson; recording secretary, J. F. Monon, 9 Commercial Block; financial secretary, H. T. Shockey.

†No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Thursday evening, at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, Fred Johnson, Labor Temple; recording secretary, Geo. Corrin, Labor Temple; financial secretary, Fred Wittus, Labor Temple.

\*No. 163, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Building Trades Council Hall, 81 West Market street. President, J. J. McGlynn, 390 E. South street; recording secretary,

Thomas Moore, 86 North Sherman street; financial secretary, D. H. Ebert, 400 Scott street.

†No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Monday, Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, J. A. Brennan; recording secretary, Geo. Knoop, 115 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.; financial secretary, Edward F. Kenna, 1119 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

\*No. 165, Newport News, Va.—Meets every other Tuesday evening at C. L. U. Hall, corner Thirty-second street and Washington avenue. President, J. W. Driver, 1015 Twenty-sixth street; recording secretary, E. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Hampton, Va.; financial secretary, R. A. Gents, 1030 Twenty-eighth st.

\*No. 166, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Hall, corner Market and Main. President, J. S. Milen, 617 Elgin avenue; financial secretary, C. H. Wilks, 703 McDermott avenue; corresponding and press secretary, W. Girard, 114 Hallet street.

\*No. 167, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at England's Block, North street. President, Hugh J. Breslin, 242 Linden street; recording secretary, Wm. DeForrest, 8 Cherry street; financial secretary, Frank H. Smith, 27 Wellington avenue.

\*No. 168, Parkersburg, W. Va.—Meets Wednesdays at Bricklayers' Hall, Court Square. President, W. F. Ramsey, 42 Twelfth street; recording secretary, J. Roy Mayhew, 178 Avery street; financial secretary, W. C. Vaughan, 1017 Lynn street.

\*No. 169, Fresno, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Edgerly's Hall, corner I and Tulare streets. President, Henry Stewart, 129 Diana street, Fresno; recording secretary, B. M. Collins, 1335 F street, Fresno; financial secretary, Clarke Steger, Box 64, Fresno.

\*No. 170, Mason City, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Howe's Hall, corner Fourth and Main streets. President, A. H. Ramsey, 216 South Washington street; recording secretary, F. W. Roberts, 214 East Tenth street; financial secretary, J. D. Templin, 771 East State street.

\*No. 171, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, George Haggitt, 13 River st., Ypsilanti; recording secretary, Mervin Green, Ypsilanti; financial secretary, T. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.

\*No. 172, Newark, Ohio.—Meets every Friday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, 11½ E. Church street. President, Scott Varnie, 286 Beech street; recording secretary, Sam. C. Alledorf, 81 Ninth street; financial secretary, V. H. Effinger, 66 N. Morris street.

\*No. 173, Ottumwa, Iowa.—Meets first and third Saturday at Labor Hall, East Second street. President, K. C. Carruthers, South Ottumwa; recording secretary, S. W. Speer, 503 Myrtle street; financial secretary, H. E. McKown, 204 North McLean street.

\*No. 174, St. Johns, N. B.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Berryman's Hall, corner Princess and Charlotte streets. President, D. H. Melvin, 37 High street; recording secretary, John W. Mathison, 11 Metcalfe street; financial secretary, Otis H. Tracy, 38 Cliff street.

\*No. 175, Benton Harbor, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, American Federation Hall, West Main street. President, C. C. Maddux; recording and financial secretary, R. G. Moats, 126 Summit street.

\*No. 176, Joliet, Ill.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Jefferson and Ottawa street. President, J. W. Gates, 206 South Ottawa street; recording secretary, J. W. Welch, 804 Western avenue; financial secretary, W. D. Mullinix, 213 Beach street.

\*No. 177, Paducah, Ky.—Meets Second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Hall, corner of Seventh and Court streets. President, J. Hanback, 427 Clark street; recording secretary, J. T. Johnson, 427 Clark street; financial secretary, H. C. Rawling, 427 Clark street.

\*No. 178, Canton, Ohio.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Brown's Hall, West Tusce street. President, J. H. Arnold, 1025 Obey avenue; recording secretary, D. A. Merritt, 1025 Obey ave-

nue; financial secretary, H. T. Seymour, 1181 West Third street.

\*No. 179, Charleston S. C.—Meets every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, King street. President, P. A. Montgomery, 55 Wentworth street; recording secretary, C. K. Crabill, So. Bell T. & T. Company; financial secretary, Samuel Webb, 141 Meeting street.

\*No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.—Meets first and third Friday at Labor Council Hall, Sacramento street. President, C. A. Pracht, 317 Kentucky street; financial and recording secretary, P. L. Schoof, corner of Main and Santa Clara streets.

†No. 181, Utica, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday at Labor Temple, Hotel street, Utica, New York. President, John Greenwood, 21 William street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, Michael E. Hooks, New Hartford, New York.

\*No. 182, Montreal, Can.—Meets every first and third Wednesday at St. Joseph's Hall, St. Elizabeth street. President, J. E. Hilton, 28 Latour street; recording secretary, Arthur Wilson Walshe, 540 Sanguinet street; financial secretary, F. W. Cotten, 534 St. Antoine street.

\*No. 183, Lexington, Ky.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Van Deven Hall, Main street, east of Broadway. President, M. M. Welch, 182 Walnut street; recording secretary, Leslie Kitchen, corner Cross and Pine streets; financial secretary, C. D. Rothenberger, 175 South Upper street.

\*No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner Main and Boone avenue. President, J. H. Shull, 286 Duffield avenue; recording secretary, Roy Squires; financial secretary, John Norwood, 149 E. Brooks street.

\*No. 185, Helena, Mont.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Rooms 26, 27, 28 Atlas Block, No. 7 Main street. President, E. W. Greenep, P. O. Box 1227; recording secretary, Alex. Jones, P. O. Box 1227; financial secretary, F. F. Clark, P. O. Box 1227.

†No. 186, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Tuesday at Stationary Engineers' Hall, Times Bldg. President, J. Owens, 85 Hawthorne street; recording secretary, E. O. Sperry, 55 Grand street, New Britain; financial secretary, C. M. Brooks, 59 Westherfield avenue.

\*No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets every Tuesday night at Stationary Engineers' Hall, cor. State and Otter streets. President, Emil Prong, 16 Carr street; recording secretary, J. R. Mentzell, Ceape street; financial secretary, P. S. Rixby, 140 Pearl street.

†No. 188, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Elmand Scotland Court. President, E. A. White, 132 N. Akard; recording secretary, B. E. Loper, 269 Cochran street; financial secretary, L. A. Burrells, 118 Martin street.

†No. 189, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Friday night at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh and Franklin avenue. President, Chas. R. Reltz, 4524 St. Ferdinand street; recording secretary, Robert Glannon, 1028 Franklin avenue; financial secretary, John G. Rolwes, 4347 College avenue.

?No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Shawgers Hall, corner Roseville avenue and Orange street. President, Morris R. Welch, 113 Dickerson street; recording secretary, Joseph Heines, 181 North Second street; financial secretary, Joseph R. Hoch, 320 New street.

\*No. 191, Everett, Wash.—Meets Monday at Labor Temple, 2820 Lombard street. President, J. A. Reardon, 2530 Wetmore avenue; recording secretary, Edward F. Burkhart, 2727 Wetmore avenue; financial secretary, L. V. Harper, P. O. Box 228.

\*No. 192, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets every Tuesday at Union Labor Temple, Second street. President, D. Smith, 111 Monroe street; recording secretary, Geo. A. Hulbert, 136 Union street; financial secretary, W. G. Nutzell, 310 Second street.

†No. 193, Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, Wm. Chiles, 1216 E. Jackson street; recording secretary, John Mansfield, 1007 E. Cook street; financial secretary, L. B. Johnson, 528 N. Fifth street.

\*No. 194, Shreveport, La.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner of Texas and Common streets. President, F. M. Stevens, 640 Texas street; recording secretary, R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street; financial secretary, B. A. Whitehead, Arcade Hotel.

\*No. 195, Marietta, O.—Meets every Thursday at Trades Labor Hall, corner Second and Tynerway streets. President, A. T. Willey, Marietta Tel. Company; recording secretary, Wm. H. Reed, 214½ Fifth street; financial secretary, E. Davis, Box No. 584.

\*No. 196, Rockford, Ill.—Meets first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers Hall, 309½ West State street. President, S. M. Griffith, 509 Grove street; recording secretary, L. Harbaugh, 526 East street; financial secretary, L. C. Williamson, 528 W. State street.

\*No. 197, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, over 106 West Front street. President, J. J. Eversole, P. O. Box 274; recording secretary, C. J. Winters, P. O. Box 274; financial secretary, J. A. Howell, 515 N. Lee st.

\*No. 198, Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Elckhorn Hall, Thirteenth and Clay street; President, G. D. Johnson, Fourteenth and Clay streets; recording secretary, F. L. Jess; Seventh and Iowa; financial secretary, John N. Krachl, Facade Building.

†No. 199, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 1028 Franklin avenue. President, W. J. Kelley, 2914 Madison street; recording secretary, C. F. Hinds, 3113 N. Grand avenue; financial secretary, E. N. Glenny, 5827 Theodosia avenue.

\*No. 200, Anaconda, Mont.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, Mattie Block, East Commercial avenue. President, W. R. Wright, P. O. Box 483; recording secretary, E. E. Toole, P. O. Box 483; financial secretary H. J. Hamilton, P. O. Box 526.

†No. 201, Appleton, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Master Builders' Hall, corner Edward and Appleton streets. President, M. G. Smith, 485 Winnebago street; recording secretary, C. H. Mackey, 667 Appleton street; financial secretary, N. J. Deuster, 665 Appleton street.

†No. 202, Seattle, Wash.—Meets second Tuesday of each month in basement of Hotel Seattle, Occidental avenue and Yealer street. President, R. C. Williams, 508 Fifth avenue; recording secretary, Gus Soderberg, Eighth avenue near Pike street; financial secretary, L. H. Brickley, 1212 East Columbia street.

\*No. 203, Champagn and Urbana, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Percival Hall, corner of Neil street and University avenue. President, Frank Lester, Room No. 45 Lindsley Block, Urbana, Ill.; recording secretary, A. L. Chandler, 406 West Vine street Champagn; financial secretary, J. R. Sheffer, 509 North Neil street.

†No. 204, Springfield, Ohio.—Meets first and third Fridays at Johnson Building, corner W. Main street and Walnut alley. President, Fred C. Rotsel, 112 South Center street; recording secretary, Harry S. Copeland, 198 Linden avenue; financial secretary, Henry F. Shultz, 326 S. Center street.

\*No. 205, Jackson, Mich.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and Main streets. President, E. Osborne, 511 North Jackson street; recording secretary, Ernest Wideman, 345 Park avenue; financial secretary, F. G. Layher, 508 East Riddle street.

\*No. 206, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m., in K. O. T. M. Hall, corner Third and Court streets. President, Peter Hovis, financial secretary, H. Ed Herrmann, 28 South B street.

\*No. 207, Stockton, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday, at Turner Hall, 116 North Hunter street. President, Frank Ellison, 229 South Sutter street; recording secretary, Wm. E. Lee, 539 South American street; financial secretary, James R. Wagner, 603 West Park street.

\*No. 208, Muscatine, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 105-107 Iowa avenue. President, L. P. Davis, 1607 Mulberry street; record-

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ing secretary, C. A. Adams, 417 Chestnut street; financial secretary, W. F. Demorest, 206 East Second street.

\*No. 209, Logansport, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Painters' Hall, 238½ Market street. President, A. W. Farn, 107 Sycamore street; recording secretary, C. J. Pelegrin, 1613 Douglas street; financial secretary, Walter Dill, care City Electric Light Dept.

†No. 210, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Geo. H. Orr, 135 Mt. Vernon ave.; recording secretary, I. N. Cramer, rear 12 South Ohio ave.; financial secretary, Jas. Dorman, 1915 Caspian ave.

†No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in Memorial Hall, New York avenue. President, W. H. Malloch; recording secretary, J. F. Moore; financial secretary, A. J. Riley, 4 Bartlett avenue.

†No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday at Southwest corner Court and Walnut streets. President, John Foote, 3271 Goff avenue; recording secretary, Harry Falquet, 1125 Jackson street; financial secretary, W. B. Kelley, 321 Pike street.

\*No. 213, Vancouver, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Brien's Hall, corner Hastings and Homer streets. President, J. E. Dubberly, corner Seymour and Davie street; recording secretary, A. B. Godfrey, 1112 Melville street; financial secretary, H. V. Rankin, 126 East Cordova street.

\*No. 214, Olean, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Fountain Hose House, First street. President, S. D. Harding; recording secretary, E. E. Allen, 607 West State street; financial secretary, T. E. Delinger, 128 South Twelfth street.

\*No. 215, Hot Springs, Ark.—Meets every Tuesday night at Trade's Council Hall, Chapel street. President, J. T. Smith, P. O. Box 374; recording secretary, A. Manders, General Delivery; financial secretary, D. McDonald, Sixth and Kirk streets.

\*No. 216, Owensboro, Ky.—Meets every Thursday at Lineman Hall, 315½ Frederick street. President, A. D. Fayght, City Light Plant; recording secretary, R. L. Woods, 815 Cherry street; financial secretary, E. L. Mitchell, 625 Mason ave.

†No. 217, Seattle Wash.—Meets Mondays at Waitresses Hall, 1420 Second avenue. President, G. W. Johnson, 307 First avenue, West; recording secretary, W. W. Morgan, 1529 Fourth street; financial secretary, C. J. Johnson, 115 Fifth ave., North.

\*No. 218, Sharon, Pa.—Meets every second Monday at Leslie Hall, Chestnut street. President, S. Toilman, Sharnsville, Pa.; recording secretary, Chas. Ault, Rankin House, Sharon, Pa.; financial secretary, H. W. Rice, P. O. Box 80, Sharon, Pa.

\*No. 219, Sullivan, Ind.—Meets first and third Tuesday night at Electric Plant Building. President, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, J. E. Stanfield, Sullivan, Ind.; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

†No. 220, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Durand Building, West Main street. President, P. J. Cotter, 98 Ontario street; recording secretary, Frank A. Yatteau, 17 Gregory street; financial secretary, E. A. Thompson, 14, 435 Main street east.

†No. 221, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Friday night at Carpenter's Hall, corner Main and Washington streets. President, J. DeVoke, Beaumont Street Railway; recording secretary, William Newhart, Beaumont Telephone Company; financial secretary, O. H. Ryan, Box 561.

\*No. 222, Lafayette, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at Brick Masons' Hall, Tenth and Main streets. President, F. E. Williams, 413 N. Fifth street; recording secretary, J. E. Callahan, 632 Romig street; financial secretary, Walter Hawkins, 352 N. Salisbury street, West Lafayette.

†No. 223, Brockton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday at Red Men's Hall, 47 Center street. President, Harry E. Allen, 46 Fuller street; recording secretary, Everett W. Cole, 416 School street, Whitman, Mass.; financial secretary, Arthur B. Spencer, 228 Crescent street.

\*No. 224, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Painters

Hall, 635½ Central avenue; President, P. V. Jones, Gates Flat; recording secretary, C. W. Newton, Fourth A. North and Tenth street; financial secretary, Henry C. Cox, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

\*No. 225, Topeka, Kans.—Meets every Thursday at Building Trades' Hall, 420 Kansas avenue. President, A. Thomas, P. O. Box 14; recording secretary, W. V. Paschal, P. O. Box 14; financial secretary, T. E. Vesper, P. O. Box 14.

†No. 226, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Dow's Block, Second avenue and Second street. President, W. E. Washburn, Cedar Rapids; recording secretary, Fred Day, Cedar Rapids; financial secretary, Alex. Sampson, Box 271, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

†No. 227, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Wednesday night at Box 5 Hall, corner Fourth avenue and 14th street. President, B. L. Parham, Southern Bell Tel. Co.; recording secretary, M. D. McKae, Southern Bell Tel. Co.; financial secretary, J. G. Bullock, Southern Bell Tel. Co.

\*No. 228, Erie, Pa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, Center and Elm streets. President, H. Bocel, 19 Grove avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Humes; financial secretary, J. W. Bullock, 212 East South Second street.

†No. 229, Manchester, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Building Trades Hall, Elm street. President, E. F. Farrell, 31 Armory street; recording secretary, Wm. E. Michie, City Hotel; financial secretary, W. G. Frazer, 53 Pennacook street.

\*No. 230, Victoria, B. C.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Labor Hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. President, C. C. McKenzie, Douglas street; recording secretary, Frank R. Shapeland, 29 Mears street; financial secretary, Ed. L. Vaughan, P. O. Box 354.

†No. 231, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month at Lincoln Club Rooms, Pearl street. President, Stephen D. Foster, 221 Grand avenue; recording secretary, G. E. Miles, 274 Henry street; financial secretary, F. A. Shank, 1 Colt avenue Place.

No. 232, Schenectady, N. Y.—Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Bradt-Yates Building, corner Center and State streets. President, A. Nuttall, 4 Harvard street; recording secretary, C. H. Tinke, 761 E. Liberty street; financial secretary, E. Burnham, 119 Guilderland avenue.

†No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Thursday at Building Labors Hall, over 12 East Huerfano street. President, James L. Smith, 732 East Kiowa street; recording secretary, Robt. J. Clark, 114 North Weber; financial secretary, S. C. Swisher, 425 East Boulder street, P. O. 664.

†No. 234, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first Saturday in each month, at Machinists' Hall, cor. Jay and State streets. President, Wm. Armor, 4 Catherine street; recording secretary, L. M. McIntosh, 338 Carrie street; financial secretary, C. A. Sherman, 338 Carrie street.

\*No. 235, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets Thursday nights at corner Twelfth and Vine streets. President, C. R. Baker, 353 East Third street; recording secretary, Jos. Early, 2019 Breen street; financial secretary, M. L. Purkey, 1135 Vine st.

\*No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets every Monday night at Casey's Hall, 105 E. Main street. President, H. M. Griffith, 605 Glass street; recording secretary, Boyd Huffy, Streator Ind. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Marshal Zack, 207 W. Lincoln avenue.

\*No. 237, Lorain, Ohio.—Meets first and third Thursday in each month at I. O. O. F. Hall, Broadway. President, R. Lindsay, No. 8 Wilson Block; recording secretary, E. P. Barnes, 509 W. Erie Avenue; financial secretary, A. C. Marsh, 240 8th street, Elyria, Ohio.

\*No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets every Saturday at C. L. U. Hall, 39 Patton avenue. President, E. H. Clenenger, Western Union Telegraph Office; recording secretary, J. H. Graham, 140 Bailey street; financial secretary, J. H. Graham, 140 Bailey street.

No. 239, Newark, N. J.—Electric fixture fitters, wiremen, and hangers—Meets first and third Thursday at Electrical Workers Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Wm. G. Scheussler, 241 Camden street; recording secretary, Harry

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Schnarr, 185 North Fourth street; financial secretary, Michael Tanenbaum, 104 Hunterdon st.

No. 240, Philadelphia, Pa.—Telephone.—Meets every Thursday at Morning Star Hall, northeast corner of Ninth and Callowhill streets. President, Henry Demetvovitz, 2568 N. Napa street; recording secretary, J. C. Boone, 2828 Coral street; financial secretary, H. D. Loudenslager, 1004 Green street.

No. 241, Dayton, Ohio.—Meets every second and fourth Friday night at Delster Post Hall, 25 North Main street. President, H. E. Phillips, Park street; recording secretary, S. H. Kitchen, 86 S. Williams street; financial secretary, C. Reiter, 911 West Third street.



No. 242, Vincennes, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday night at Mulcaheys Hall, corner of Third and Main streets. President, H. O. Sharr, Vincennes; recording secretary, Lester Johnson, Wabash avenue; financial secretary, C. F. Green, 621 N. Seventh street.

No. 244, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Meets first and third Sunday, 2 p. m., at Hess' Hall, Center street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Wren Brown, East Mauch Chunk, Box 203; recording secretary, Anthony Armbruster, East Mauch Chunk, Box 232; financial secretary, J. P. Tracy, East Mauch Chunk, Box 195.

No. 245, Toledo, O.—Meets every Friday night at Mulcaheys Hall, 714 Monroe street. President, William Nagle, 1001 Summit street; recording secretary, Joseph Callahan, 912 Vinton street; financial secretary, Jacob Snyder, 536 South Erie street.

No. 246, Steubenville, O.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Druids' Hall, North Fourth street. President, Frank Baker, Brilliant, Ohio; recording secretary, Wm. E. Gwynne, Lake Erie ave.; financial secretary, E. D. Richards, 413 N. Fifth street.

No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Trades Assembly Hall, State street, near Canal bridge. President, Arthur E. Sparks, 20 Cora street; recording secretary, Herbert U. Merrill, 110 State street; financial secretary, Jas. F. Greenfield, Scotia, Schenectady County.

No. 248, Chillicothe, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Federal Labor Union Hall, 153 East Fifth street. President, E. O. Jackson, 157 West Wotter street; recording secretary, Strawder J. Swyers, 39 E. Second street; financial secretary, Strawder J. Swyers, 39 E. Second street.

No. 249, St. Catharines, Ontario.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday, each month, at Trades and Labor Hall, St. Paul street. President, James Crawford, St. Catharines, Ontario; recording secretary, J. Charles Clifford, St. Catharines, Ontario; financial secretary, Joseph Lappin, St. Catharines, Ont.

No. 250 San Jose, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday in Building Trades Council Hall, First and Post streets. President, H. Laughlin, 124 W. San Fernando street; recording secretary, F. W. Bustin, 57 South Fourth street; financial secretary, J. W. Hilton, 26 Sanborne avenue.

No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Carpenters Hall, 112½ W. Banaque streets. President, S. W. Maxson; recording secretary, E. M. Baker, financial secretary, J. W. Johnson, 415 E. Second street.

No. 252, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Thursday each month at Ellis' Building, State street. President, Charles Heffernan, 306 Jay street, continued; recording secretary, Ralph Lathroup, 6 Landen Terrace; financial secretary, C. A. Bates, Box 655.

No. 253, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursdays, Federation Hall, corner First avenue and Second street. President, E. C. Gleason, 442 Fourth ave. W.; recording secretary, R. E. Gainer, general delivery, Cedar Rapids; financial secretary, C. A. Eisentraut, Iowa Tel. Co.

No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Switch-board Makers.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Machinists Hall, State and Jay streets. President, Jno. H. Cornick, 808 Grand avenue; recording secretary, A. M. Franchols, 258 Broadway; financial secretary, W. J. G. Stewart, 511 Smith street.

No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Financial secretary, T. J. Lennon, Tremont House.

No. 256, Jackson, Miss.—Meets first and fourth Friday nights at Labor Hall, Capitol street. President, W. G. Olson, care Western Union Tel. Co., Jackson, Miss.; recording secretary, C. Marshall, 102 N. President street; financial secretary, S. C. Marshall, Century Theater.

No. 257, Herkimer, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Trades Assembly Hall North Main street. President, Martin Manion, North Washington street; recording secretary, Chas. Folts, 311 Eastern avenue; financial secretary, H. Vilhauer, 223 Perry street.

No. 258, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at Hanley Building, 63 Washington street. President, Raymond V. Grant, 185 Pleasant street, Providence, R. I.; recording secretary, Frank S. Gallagher, 29 Highland street, Pawtucket, R. I.; financial secretary, John P. Noon, 69 Union avenue, Providence, R. I.

No. 259, Salem, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at I. O. O. F. Hall, Washington street. President, E. A. Oliver, 3 Granite street; recording and financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street.

No. 260, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets Thursday night in Bank Block, Court street, opp. Court House. President, John T. Somers, 632 Hendricks street; recording secretary, Edward P. Schrantz, 325 Melita street; financial secretary, Leroy Zellers, 1420 Swenney ave.

No. 261, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—First and third Wednesday, Phythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Chas. A. Druette; recording secretary, Leonard Ager, 11 Maple avenue; financial secretary, Wm. H. Owen, 42½ Caroline street.

No. 262, Pullman, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at K. of P. Hall, Arcade Building, Pullman, Ill. President, Thomas Harvey, 509 Pullman avenue, Pullman, Ill.; recording secretary, A. M. Anderson, 161 One Hundred and Twelfth street, Roseland, Ill.; financial secretary, S. Dawney, 6525 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill.

No. 263, Shamokin, Pa.—Meets Thursday evening at 7.30, Room 7, Seiler Zimmerman Building, Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, corner Pine and Diamond streets; recording secretary, Rosser Samuels, 118 Poplar street; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 49 East Sunbury street.

No. 264, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Friday of every month at Bartenders Hall, England Block. President, S. W. Monkes, 124 Columbia avenue; recording secretary, M. C. Bly; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, 240 Tyler street.

No. 265, Lincoln, Neb.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, 138 South Eleventh street. President, Mark T. Caster, 2131 S. street; recording secretary, Ray. D. Howard, 1112 E. street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Neally, 436 South Thirteenth street.

No. 266, Sedalia, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Glass Hall, corner Third and Lamine streets. President, John W. Henerman, 608 East Thirteenth street; recording secretary, L. Elseman, 705 East Fifteenth streets; financial secretary, J. G. Fowler, 400 West Fourth street.

No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday, at K. of C. Hall, State street, near Railroad. President, B. A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary, Joe Andry, 898 Stanley street; financial secretary, Leonard Beyer, 1213 State street.

No. 268, Newport, R. I.—First and third Fridays, at St. George's Hall, Thames street. President, C. W. Holmes, 14 Bliss Road; recording secretary, Charles A. Bloom, 29 Denniston street; financial secretary, F. A. Bloom, 1 Harlan avenue.

No. 269, Princeton, Ind.—Meets first and fourth Monday night, on second floor of City Building, Broadway and Prince streets. Presi-

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dent, Charles Stevens, Telephone office; recording secretary, Lewis S. Kell, 211 South Seminary street; financial secretary, L. S. Kell, 109 North Prince street.

\*No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Financial secretary, I. C. Grant, 33 Broadhurst avenue.

\*No. 271, Altoona, Pa.—First and third Monday, each month, Carpenter's Hall, Eleventh avenue and Thirteenth street. President, Chas. Downs, 1018 Howard avenue; recording secretary, Frank T. Kleffman, 910 Lexington avenue; financial secretary, L. M. McPherson, 902 Chest. avenue.

\*No. 272, Sherman, Texas.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Union Hall, southwest corner square. President, Frank H. Wright, care of Grayson Tel. Co.; recording secretary, W. L. Porter, care of S. W. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, E. F. Jerger, care of Grayson Tel. Co.

\*No. 273, Clinton, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davis, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Prest, 425 Dewitt street; financial secretary, C. C. Mathiesen, 629 Stockholm street.

\*No. 274, Marinette, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trades Council Hall, Main street. President, Edwin A. Golden, Wells street; recording secretary, A. LaChance, 912 Elizabeth avenue; financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 1838 Stephenson street.

\*No. 275, Muskegon, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Hall, Western avenue. President, Edward Plunkett, 25 Sumner street; recording secretary, W. S. Krebs, 54 Western avenue; financial secretary, C. B. Morey, 32 Miller avenue.

\*No. 276, West Superior, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at Union Hall, Hammond Block, corner Winter street and Tower avenue. President, M. H. Buckley, 1705 Broadway; recording secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1620 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, Alex. Leverty, 1102 Banks avenue.

\*No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Recorder's Room, City Hall, Reilly street and Broadway. President, H. H. Buckbee, Lucas avenue; recording secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; financial secretary, H. Rumsey, 100 Downs street.

\*No. 278, Rock Island, Ill.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Turner Hall, Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Rock Island, Ill. President, George Briggs, 2005 Rock Island street, Davenport, Iowa; recording secretary, Harry Keyes, 9th avenue and 12th street, Rock Island, Ill.; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 655 East Sixth street, Davenport, Iowa.

\*No. 279, Chicago, Ill.—(Machine repairers, dynamo and switchboard tenders.)—Meets every Monday evening at 196 East Washington street. President, S. Bennett 1587 West Twelfth street; recording secretary, S. A. Hoemann, 44 Win drop Place; financial secretary, Jas. A. Pepper, 178 Dearborn avenue.

\*No. 280, Hammond, Ind.—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall, 247 State street. President, Frank D. Cooley, 726 State street; recording secretary Sam. J. Carpenter, 312 Walter street; financial secretary, Gus. Schoop, 536 Truman avenue.

\*No. 281, New Orleans, La.—Meets first Friday in each month at McMahon's Hall, Dryades street, near Callope. President, Chas. Kister, 2719 First street; recording secretary, E. G. Spooner, 1727 Berlin street; financial secretary, George Lorrlick, 6059 Constance street.

\*No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—President, P. Sullivan; 3733 Wallace street; recording secretary, E. Kelly, 5018 Aberdeen street; financial secretary, A. Fawcett, 6638 Halsted street.

\*No. 283 San Francisco, Cal.—Meet every Tuesday, at Alcazar Building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, J. E. Barton, 2105 Vine street. Berkeley, Cal.; recording secretary, C. H. Hanson, 108½ Fell street; financial secretary, William Coyle, 1726 Twelfth avenue south.

\*No. 284 Rochester, N. Y.—(Station men.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Snelder's Hall, 14 North Water street. President, A. D. Rees, 211 Frost avenue; record-

ing secretary, W. J. K. Sutherland, 47 Elm street; financial secretary, S. B. Russell, 164 Cady street.

\*No. 285, Lynn, Mass.—Financial secretary, H. Patten, 29 Hanover street.

\*No. 286, New Albany, Ind.—Meets every Monday night at Cigar Makers' Hall, State and Market streets. President, G. A. Robinson, Ohio Falls; recording secretary, O. L. Biel, 1103 East Oak street; financial secretary, J. F. Ulmer, 828 Pearl street.

\*No. 287, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday evening in hall located at No. 287 N. 9th street. President, J. F. Greaves, 1630 Vine street; recording secretary, C. H. Waterman, 2355 Cleveland avenue; financial secretary, H. T. Ulmer, 2355 Cleveland avenue.

\*No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursday at Central Labor Hall, 215½ E. Fourth street. President, R. O. Dusk, corner Eighth and Lafayette street; recording secretary, E. W. Fisher, Iowa Tel. Company; financial secretary, C. S. Brickley, P. O. Box 764.

\*No. 289, Hagerstown, Md.—Meets first and third Thursday of each month at 19 North Jonathan street. President, E. Walters, 12 East Lee street; recording secretary, Hugh B. Mongan, 229 South Locust street; financial secretary, Geo. S. Ridgely, Hoffman Building.

\*No. 290, Danville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, East Main street. President, J. A. Webster, Central Union Telephone Co.; recording secretary, J. W. Manning, Central Union Telephone Co.; financial secretary, W. E. Crosley, Central Union Telephone Co.

\*No. 291, Boise City, Idaho.—Meets every Friday evening at Labor Hall, Banack street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. President, W. W. Moore, P. O. Box 525; recording secretary, E. R. Cole, P. O. Box 525; financial secretary, T. H. Martin, P. O. Box 525.

\*No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, No. 3. President, S. L. Ackerman, 1600 Fifth avenue north; recording secretary, Wm. G. H. Riach, 108 Washington avenue south; financial secretary, G. W. Lee, 115 Seventeenth street, North.

\*No. 293, North Adams, Mass.—Meets every second Sunday at 11 a. m., at Sullivan Block, Main street. President, Fred. W. Pinkham, Holden street; recording secretary, Arthur A. Isbell, 80 Porter street; financial secretary, Edward S. Boylan, 18 School street.

\*No. 294, Muncie, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday night at Union Labor Hall, Room 2, corner Walnut and Main streets. President, Clyde Zeek; recording secretary, Orvil Overcash; financial secretary, Ralph Garst, 405 Wheeling avenue.

\*No. 295, Natchez, Miss.—President, L. T. Moore; financial secretary, C. R. Foreman, 209 South Broadway.

\*No. 296, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

\*No. 297, Piqua, Ohio.—Meet every Wednesday at Plock's Hall, 114½ North Main street. President, Clark Reed, 617 North River, Piqua, O.; recording secretary, Frank Brun, 117 South Main street; financial secretary, A. W. Davis, Perdue House.

\*No. 298, San Francisco.—(Street car men.) Meets first and third Mondays at Unity Hall, 20 Eddy street. President, W. B. Haskell, 435 29th street; recording secretary, P. A. Clifford, 3327 17th street; financial secretary, William D. Thomas, 30 Bourbon place.

\*No. 299, Camden, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Daley's Hall, Northwest corner Seventh and Brick streets. President, John MacDougall, 815 Princeton avenue; recording secretary, R. A. Young, 633 Benson street; financial secretary, F. B. Fraser, 800 Kimber street.

\*No. 300, Auburn, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at C. M. B. A. Hall, Franklin street. President, Frank B. Cahill, Hotel Brunswick; recording secretary, J. J. Glynn, Hotel O'Neill; financial secretary, William Burns, 32 Pulsiver street.

\*No. 301, Texarkana, Ark.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, 204 Broad street. President, E. E. Chaffin, 220 Walnut street; recording

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secretary, M. Coffee; financial secretary, W. Adams, 1320 Maple street.

†No. 302, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 218 Main street. President, E. C. Gregg, 913 First avenue; recording secretary, H. C. Lupton, 504 St. James street; financial secretary, L. C. Crawley, 115 South Jefferson street.

\*No. 303, Lincoln, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Painters' Hall, East Pulaaki street. President, C. S. Ransdell, South Klokpo; recording secretary, W. S. Coddington, 313 Delavan street; financial secretary, C. E. Chowning, 302 Delavan street.

†No. 304, New Haven, Conn.—Meets every Tuesday night at Room 11 Masonic Temple Building, 708 Chapel street. President, Wm. G. Quinlan, 249 Harvard avenue; recording secretary, C. B. Thorpe, Y. M. C. A. Building; financial secretary, Phil. W. Reilly, 69 Nash street.

\*No. 305, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 W. First street south. President, Bert Cunningham, Salt Lake, general delivery; recording secretary, R. Baxter, 541 Ninth street east; financial secretary, R. Baxter, 541 Ninth street east.

\*No. 306, Albuquerque, New Mex.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Carpenter's Hall, Gold avenue and Third street. President, B. Moe, 513 South Arno street; recording secretary, E. R. Hotelling, 110 Gold avenue; financial secretary, W. B. Moore, 607 Mountain Road.

\*No. 307, Cumberland, Md.—Meets first and last Friday night at No. 4 Engine House, Maryland avenue. President, George A. Eyer, 47 Maryland avenue; recording secretary, J. C. Dye, 97 North Mechanic street; financial secretary, R. Snyder, 17 Harrison street.

†No. 308, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Tuesday night at Carpenters' Hall, Main and Washington streets. President, M. E. Graves, Beaumont, Texas; recording secretary, J. S. Gibbs, Beaumont, Texas; financial secretary, W. G. Miller, 445 Orleans street.

†No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday at District Council of Carpenters Hall, Third street and Missouri avenue. President, E. O. Lynds, 718 Josephine street, East St. Louis, Ill.; recording secretary, C. Arnold, 22 North Main street, E. St. Louis, Ill.; financial secretary, E. B. Hunter, French Village, Ill.

\*No. 310, Stamford, Conn.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Minor Post Hall.—President, Goodrich E. Risley, 221 Atlantic street; recording secretary, William A. Curran, 17 Dale street; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, 109 Stillwater avenue.

\*No. 311, Beloit, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Trades Council Hall, Bridge and Third streets. President, Chas. Ford, 774 Brooks street; recording secretary, H. E. Churchill, 110 East D street; financial secretary, A. J. Gilbertson, 1039 Prairie avenue.

\*No. 312, Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets first and third Mondays at Eagle Hall, corner of First avenue and Center street. President, H. J. Reynolds; recording secretary, W. E. Mittenberger, P. O. Box 512.

\*No. 313, Wilmington, Del.—Meets every Friday at 206 E. Fourth street, Fourth and French streets. President, Geo. Lyon, 422 East Sixth street; recording secretary, L. W. McClenahan, Bell Tel. Exchange; financial secretary, I. S. Lenderman, 912 Poplar street.

\*No. 314, Tyler, Texas.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, Southside Square. President, H. C. King, 740 W. Erwin street; recording and financial secretary, E. L. Ivey, 234 Adams avenue.

†No. 315, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday in every month. President, E. Schweiker, 1975 N. Ashland avenue; recording secretary, C. B. Hopkins, 819 North Artesian avenue; financial secretary, J. Liebrich, 3632 LaSalle street.

\*No. 316, Ogden, Utah.—Meets every Saturday at Union Labor Hall, 362 Twenty-fourth street. President, W. B. Gray, 618 Maryland avenue; recording secretary, Ed Jessop, 262 Thirty-third street; financial secretary, R. F. Dean, 2631 Grant avenue.

\*No. 317, Ashland, Ky.—Meets Tuesday night at Central Labor Hall, corner Fifteenth and

Greenup streets. President, S. Coulgrove; financial secretary, M. M. Argabrite, 115 West Winchester avenue.

†No. 318, Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Independent Hall, 718 Gay street. President, J. G. Harrison, Spring street; recording secretary, John McCarroll, Market Square; financial secretary, Jess Waters, 712 Campbell street.

†No. 319, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at K. of L. Hall, 535 Smithfield street. President, W. A. Kelly, 36 Oakland Square; recording secretary, J. J. Horner, 225 Lothrop street; financial secretary, Urban H. Friedman, 847 Estella street.

\*No. 320, Paris, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Roundtree Building, North Main street. President, J. G. Sullivan; recording secretary, W. N. Banta; financial secretary, J. R. Hancock, Vineyard Hotel.

\*No. 321, La Salle, Ill.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Reed & O'Neill's Hall, 845 First street. President, Thomas Heffron, La Salle, Ill.; recording secretary, Noxie Dusch, 227 Bucklin street; financial secretary, Jos. B. Skovare, 328 Second street.

\*No. 322, Raleigh, N. C.—Financial secretary, F. C. Doyle, 10 Salisbury street.

\*No. 323, Fairmont, W. Va.—Meets Saturday nights at Musgrave Hall, Monroe street. President, H. S. Upton, care of C. D. & P. Tel. Co.; recording secretary and financial secretary, Wm. S. Devlin, 711 W. Fourth street.

\*No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights at United Mine Workers' Hall, Main and Walnut streets (Opera Block). President, J. L. Boothe, C. U. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Birt Staats, 321 North Alabama street; financial secretary, L. M. Moore, 203 South Lambert street.

\*No. 325, Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets every Friday night at C. L. U. Hall, 79 State street. President, F. S. Houston, 78 State street; recording secretary, J. Buckman, 21 Mary street; financial secretary, W. Bidwell.

\*No. 326, Connellsville Pa.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Plumbers' Hall, No. 108 North Pittsburg street. President, Alex. Angus, Connellsville; recording secretary, Frank Buttermore, New Haven, Pa.; financial secretary, G. S. McClay, 118 N. Pittsburg street.

\*No. 327, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets first and thirds Monday at Central Labor Hall, Clematis avenue. President, E. W. J. Parrish; recording and financial secretary, Stephen L. Harman, P. O. Box 451.

\*No. 328, Oswego N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday night at Mullin's Hall, 90 East First street. President, John Feeney; recording secretary, John Schaffer, 111 East First street; financial secretary, Frank Gallagher, 77 East Eighth street.

\*No. 329, Shelbyville, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Union Hall, Public Square. President, W. J. Smith, 143 East Walker street; recording and financial secretary, Alfred C. Lee, Second street.

\*No. 330, Meridian, Miss.—Meets first and third Thursday at Federation of Labor Hall, Fourth street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth avenues. President, J. H. McArthur, Seventeenth and Thirty-fifth sts.; recording secretary, G. A. Westbrook, Nineteenth street and Thirty-fourth avenue; financial secretary, E. R. Dyer, Nineteenth avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth street.

\*No. 331, Long Branch, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday each month at Phil Daly's Hose Company's Hall, Broadway and Second avenue. President, J. C. Pettewger, 146 Lake avenue, Ocean Grove; recording secretary, W. A. Bowers, 1307 Summerfield avenue, Asbury Park; financial secretary, Jno. Coles, Jr., Box 127, Station B, Long Branch.

\*No. 332, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.—Meets Tuesday night, at La Lond Block, Ashmun streets. President, Dave Howey, 235 Ridge street; recording secretary, R. McClamchey, 503 Spruce street; financial secretary, C. Van Dusen, 809 Young street.

\*No. 333, Emporia, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday night at 323½ Commercial street. President, E. McKinsey, 101 So. West street; record



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ing secretary, W. M. Johnson, 709 Merchant street; financial secretary, W. C. Prince, 210 So. Merchant street.

\*No. 334, Whatcom, Wash.—Financial secretary, G. L. Crews, 1431 Humbolt street.

\*No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—Meets Wednesday, Odd Fellows Hall, 302 Boonville street. President, Jno. Stowe, 448 Harrison avenue; recording secretary, E. D. Croft, 784 Robinson avenue; financial secretary, R. M. Sutton, 507 W. Ohio street.

\*No. 336, Oskaloosa, Iowa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Engineer's Hall, West High avenue. President, W. F. Fortune, Oskaloosa; recording secretary, John Teos, Oskaloosa; financial secretary, G. W. Gordon, 207 E. Third avenue.

\*No. 337, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Dewey Hall, 70 Adams street. President, J. J. Sullivan, 666 North Park avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Hammang, 4226 Grand Block; financial secretary, J. J. McCabe, 4228 Wabash avenue.

\*No. 338, Denison, Tex.—Meets every first and third Mondays at Labor Hall, 202½ W. Main street. President, C. D. Sloan, 211½ W. Main street; recording and financial secretary, J. R. Pratt, 529 W. Murray street.

\*No. 339, Sterling, Ill.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, 315 Locust street. President, George H. Thomas, Sterling, Ill.; recording secretary, John Powers, 105 Twelfth avenue; financial secretary, R. L. Fairbrother, 418 avenue F., Sterling, Ill.

\*No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Castle, corner Ninth and I streets. President, J. A. Crombach, 1009 Q street; recording secretary, E. G. Fletcher, 725 G street; financial secretary, C. W. Beaton, 1620 I street.

\*No. 341, Ottawa, Ill.—President, Wm. F. Spore, 119 W. Washington street; recording secretary, P. Lavalle; financial secretary, Wm. H. Shafer, 1125 Post street.

\*No. 342, New Brighton, Pa.—Meets Thursday, E. J. Ryan's Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street. President, W. H. Irons, Third street, Beaver, Pa.; recording secretary Geo. J. Wolf, 1709 Fourth avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

\*No. 343, Norwich, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Carpenters' Hall, Shetucket street. President, R. M. Kittson, Woodmansee avenue; recording secretary, Walter Holden, 150 Main street; financial secretary, W. H. Hall, 87 Cliff street.

\*No. 344, New London, Conn.—Meets first and third Friday at Bacon Block, State street. President, W. H. Vibber, 24 Mountain avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Comstock, 5 Franklin street; financial secretary, John S. Loveless, 11 Berkley avenue.

\*No. 345, Mobile, Ala.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at I. O. O. F. Hall, corner of St. Joseph and St. Michael streets. President, W. O. Seagraves, care of Southern Bell T. & T. Company; recording secretary, C. E. Hooks, care of W. U. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, J. L. L. Eastburn, Elmira street, second door east of Charles street.

\*No. 346, Fort Smith, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesday at K. of P. Hall, over 708 Gar. avenue. President, Nat. Graham, 21 N. Twelfth street; recording secretary E. M. Wright, 819 N. Fifth street; financial secretary, W. H. McDonald, 710 S. Eleventh and H streets.

\*No. 347, Peru, Ind.—Meets first and third Friday at Teamster's Hall, Petty Block. President, Frank Seamon, 72 E. Fifth street; recording secretary, Elmer Burlingame, 217 E. Fifth street; financial secretary, Wm. Odum, 92 E. Eighth street.

\*No. 348, Greenville, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Labor Hall, 278 West Lee street. President, C. A. Duck, 132 South Travis street; recording secretary, W. Brame, 218 North Stonewall street.

\*No. 349, Bangor, Me.—Meets every Wednesday at Lewis Block, 121 Main street, Room 1, President, B. P. Nickerson, 235 Center street; recording and financial secretary, J. C. Smith, 175 Ohio street.

\*No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—Meets first and third Monday at Trades Council Hall, corner of Main and Broadway. President, H. S. Lambrecht, 522 Broadway; recording secretary, Geo. M. Jackson, 220 Bird street; financial secretary, N. J. Givan.

\*No. 351, Meriden, Conn.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Turners' Hall, Pratt street. President, F. E. Tuttle, Wallingford, Conn.; recording secretary, C. J. Maher, 44 Willow street; financial secretary, R. P. Collins, 40 Benjamin street.

\*No. 352, Lansing, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Washington avenue, north. President, Bert Craus, Lansing, Mich.; recording secretary, Stuart Hill, 323 Cap avenue, south; financial secretary, D. B. Kinney, 218 St. Joe, East.

\*No. 353, Toronto, Can.—Meets first and third Mondays, at Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets. President, D. Mathieson, 32 Mansfield avenue; recording secretary, J. Fyfe, 32 Mansfield avenue; financial secretary, J. Ferguson, 722 Dufferin street.

\*No. 354, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m., I. B. E. W. Hall, First, South and Main streets. President, W. H. Meldrum, P. O. Box 213; recording secretary, A. N. Thomas, P. O. Box 213; financial secretary, Robert Burns, P. O. Box 213.

\*No. 355, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets second and third Thursday at National Bank Building, Wilkinsburg, Pa. President, C. E. Dougherty; recording secretary, W. Waterworth, E. Pittsburg; financial secretary, Geo. M. Smith, P. O. Box, 217, E. Pittsburg.

\*No. 356, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Monday, in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1833-35 Grand avenue. President, U. G. Barnes, 1505 Harrison street; recording secretary, F. J. Schadel, 1833-1835 Grand avenue; financial secretary, J. H. Lynn, 2740 Wabash street.

\*No. 357, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first Thursday after the 15th at Advocate Office, Butler Block. President, John Sheridan, 17 High street, Pittston; recording secretary, P. F. Toole, Union street, Pittston; financial secretary, E. L. Rowan, 282 William street, Pittston.

\*No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Carpenters' Union Hall, Slicker's Building, 138 Smith street. President, Julius Kundson, 78 New Brunswick avenue; recording secretary, Wm. McDonough, 48 East avenue; financial secretary, Ambrose Mather, 44 East avenue.

\*No. 359, Iron Mountain, Mich.—Meets first and third Sundays, at Russell's Hall, 710 Brown street. President, B. G. Hull, Norway, Mich.; recording secretary, S. Trethway, 219 D street; financial secretary, C. Carlson, 1120 River avenue.

\*No. 360, Sioux Fall, S. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Labor Hall, Syndicate Block. President, M. G. Lacy; recording secretary, E. C. De Long, 621 S. Main avenue; financial secretary, F. B. Harris, E. Eighth street.

\*No. 361, McKeesport, Pa.—President, George Griffith, Charleroi, Pa.; recording secretary, John J. Sullivan, McKeesport, Pa.; financial secretary, H. C. Bamford, McKeesport, Pa.

\*No. 362, Kankakee, Ill.—Meets every Monday at German I. O. O. F. Hall, 204 Court street. President, F. E. Jeffers, Hospital, Illinois; recording secretary, H. H. Boysen, 162 Dearborn avenue; financial secretary, C. C. Riley, 108 Rosewood avenue.

\*No. 363, Asbury Park, N. J.

\*No. 364, Guthrie, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at German Hall, 114 N. Second street. President, J. D. Runkle, Guthrie, O. T.; recording secretary, James Seay, Guthrie, O. T.; financial secretary, A. H. Harmon, Guthrie, O. T.

\*No. 365, Vicksburg Miss.—Meets first and third Saturdays at K. P. ante room, corner Clay and Washington streets. President, R. B. Zelika, Walnut street; recording and financial secretary, John E. Ford 205 Bomar avenue.

\*No. 366, Allentown, Pa.—Meets Saturday at Nagle's Hall, Seventh and Turner streets. President, J. S. Hoffman, 1315 Court street; recording

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secretary, John F. Gaffney, 181 Telghman street; financial secretary, A. Weibel, 789 Fair street.

† No. 367.—St. Louis, Mo.—Meets first and third Sundays, 2.20 p. m. President, C. A. Hose, 1927 Florissant avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; recording secretary, C. A. Liles, Madison, Ill.; financial secretary, G. E. Sutter, 4603 Cook avenue.

† No. 368.—New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Union Hall, 1591 Second avenue. President, J. J. Strauss, 106 E. 118th street; recording secretary, Jas. S. Wellington, 263 W. 130th street; financial secretary, J. J. McCarty, 202 E. 96th Street.

† No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers Headquarter, Fourth and Green streets. President, John Dieble, southwest corner Fifteenth and Firtle streets; recording secretary, John W. Isaacs, Enterprise Hotel; financial secretary, D. Butterfield, 2642 W. Jefferson street.

† No. 370, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Saturday at Council of Labor Hall No. 2, 438½ South Spring street. President, C. R. Holmes, 832 Judson street; recording secretary, Eldon E. Soper, 444 South Grand avenue; financial secretary, Hal Hamner, 319 West Avenue Fifty-one.

\* No. 371, Redding, Cal.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Carlson printing office, Lorenz Building. President, D. W. Rathburn, P. O. Box 124; recording secretary, W. C. Stringer; financial secretary, David Murdock.

\* No. 372, Boone, Iowa.—Meets first and third Fridays at North Side Union hall, 917 Tenth street. President, H. C. Elliott, 515 Tenth street; recording and financial secretary, A. J. Berl, 1556 Fifth street.

\* No. 373, Onedia, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner of James and Elm streets. President, Irving B. Hawkins, 40 Seneca street; recording secretary, P. Lamont Barr, Elm street; financial secretary, Henry Gasler, Boston street.

\* No. 374, Escanaba, Mich.—Meets every first and third Friday evenings at Lemmer's Hall, 310 Ludington street. President, Geo. Roemer, 916 Well avenue; recording secretary, E. V. Smith, 510 Ludington street; financial secretary, Wm. Hellgenthal, 1503 Ayer street.

\* No. 375, Jefferson City, Mo.—President, M. P. Gaddis, Jefferson City, Mo.; financial secretary, G. W. Fleming, Jefferson City, Mo.

No. 376, Chicago, Ill.—President, Thos. V. Costello, 646 W. Forty-fifth street; recording secretary, A. E. Tellefoen, 207 W. Emerson avenue; financial secretary, Thos. Queenan, 186 E. Washington street.

\* No. 377, Norristown, Pa.—President, Wm. S. Miller, 630 Cherry street; financial secretary, E. E. Godschalk, 202 E. Oak street.

† No. 378, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Friday at 223 Charles Building, corner of Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, J. G. Hill, 638 South Twelfth street; recording secretary, T. C. Edwards, 3500 Humboldt street; financial secretary, R. C. Winsch, 742 South Twelfth street.

\* No. 379, Greensburg, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursday of each month, at Glunts Hall, corner East Pittsburg street and Maple avenue. President, A. R. Mott, Franklin street, Greensburg, Pa.; recording secretary, Elmer Stahl, Greensburg, Pa.; financial secretary, C. M. Morgan East Otterman street, Greensburg, Pa.

No. 380, Salt Lake City, Utah—Station men—Meets every second and fourth Monday at I. B. E. W. hall, 11 West First South Street. President, H. P. Burt, 1519 Indiana avenue; financial secretary, C. W. West, 236 West Second South street; financial secretary, T. C. Husbands, P. O. Box 971.

No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Fixture hangers—Meet first and last Tuesdays at Koch's Hall, 106 East Randolph street. President, Ed. Apelin, 2807 Union avenue; recording secretary, O. H. Owen, South Harvey, Ill.; financial secretary, O. A. Lawson, 449 Cornelia street.

\* No. 382, Columbia, S. C.—Meets Wednesday night, at Independence Hall, over Independent Engine House, between Main and Assembly streets. President, Luther Garron, 1302 Taylor street; recording secretary, J. B. Dodonhoff, 1011

Lady street; financial secretary, M. W. Keels, 1032 Elmwood avenue.

\* No. 383, Mattoon, Ill.—President; Harry Schrock; recording secretary, Ned Malaine; financial secretary, L. Morganstein.

\* No. 384, Sydney, Nova Scotia—Meets every second Wednesday of each month at C. M. B. A. Hall, George street, Sydney, C. B. President, S. De Witt, Sydney, N. S.; recording secretary, John P. Gallant, Sydney, N. S.; financial secretary, Angus Hugh Cameron, 467 Esplanade street, Sydney, C. B.

\* No. 385 Lawrence, Mass.—Meets Friday nights at Music Hall, 304 Common street. President, A. M. Winslow, 125 Farnham street; recording secretary, T. H. Hogarth, 86 Andover street; financial secretary, Chester Kavanah, 51 Walnut street.

\* No. 386, New Iberia, La.—Meets first Friday of each month, corner Main and Corinne streets. President, George Fay; recording secretary, E. R. Chivers; financial secretary, W. A. Brouard.

\* No. 387, Freeport, Ill.—President, C. L. Gulon, 95 Cottonwood street; financial secretary, H. L. Brubaker, 214 Taylor avenue.

\* No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—President, C. B. Turner; financial secretary, L. A. Pierce.

\* No. 389, Paterson, N. J.—Meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at Columbia Hall, 462 Main street. President, F. H. Holmes, Lodi, N. J.; recording secretary, E. S. Cole, 10 South Fifth street, Lake View; financial secretary, W. J. Jones, 664 Main street.

\* No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.—Meets Thursday at Electrical Workers Hall, 337 Bedford street. President, Robert Fundenberg, 518½ Vine street; recording secretary, H. W. Apel, 531 Franklin street; financial secretary, F. W. Buchanan, 248 Adam street.

† No. 391, Los Angeles, Cal.—Financial secretary, J. F. Greaves, Johnston Hotel.

\* No. 392, Troy, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., at Turner's Hall, River street, between Ferry and Congress. President, Fred Best; recording secretary, James Ward, 62 Grand street, Troy; financial secretary, J. W. Lindsay, Lynd House.

? No. 393, Detroit, Mich.—President, Andrew J. Molloy, 268 National avenue; recording secretary, R. J. Fitzgerald, 562 Jefferson avenue; financial secretary, C. W. Guinness, 505 Trumbull avenue.

† No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—T. H. Mohan, 1 School street.

\* No. 395, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Meets first and third Monday of each month, Trades and Labor Hall, South Burdick street. President, Geo. C. Milham, 722 Stockbridge ave.; recording secretary, Burton A. Whipple, 322 E. Lovell street; financial secretary, Morris W. Doyle, 1110 Clark street.

† No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Seaver Hall, Appleton street. President, F. E. Hunter, 114 Rogers avenue, Somerville, Mass.; recording secretary, D. R. McGreggor, 241 Marriot street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary, A. R. Young, 709 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

\* No. 397, Quebec, Canada. —Meets Sixth and Twenty-first of each month, Montcalm Hall. President, Georges Thomas, 45 Julia street; recording secretary, Elzear L. Heureux, 394 St. Valler street; financial secretary, A. Bounet.

\* No. 398, St. Cloud, Minn.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday, at Workman Hall, corner Fifth avenue and First street, south. President, Geo. Marvin, St. Cloud, Minn.; recording secretary, Harry Hamlin, Sauk Rapids, Minn.; financial secretary, F. B. Doten, 618 Sixth avenue south.

\* No. 399, Portland, Me.—Meets Thursday at In-clasp Hall, 53 Temple street.—President, Arthur McDonlad, 20 Plum street; recording secretary, E. B. Waite, 6 Farrington Place; financial secretary, F. E. Sargent, 308 Portland street.

\* No. 400, Ottawa, Ontario.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Murphy's Hall, Sussex street. President, Charles Aitkens, 241 Lyon street, Ottawa, Ont.; recording secretary, W. H. Hickey, 136 Slater street, Ottawa, Ont.; financial



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secretary, C. G. Keys, 467 Rideau street, Ottawa, Ont.

\*No. 401, Burlington, Iowa.—Meets every Monday evening at Carpenters Hall, Third and Jefferson street. President, Chas. McGuire, North, ern Hotel; recording secretary, E. W. Bischoff-Sherrill Moore Elec. Co.; financial secretary, Chas. Caster, 624 N. Fourth street.

†No. 402, Portchester, N. Y.—Andrew Bell, 26 Haseco avenue.

\*No. 403, Meadville, Pa.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, South Water street. President, Fred. A. Berg, 372 Liberty street; recording secretary, Claud Ewing, 217 Pine street; financial secretary, A. R. Simpson, Phoenix Hotel.

No. 404, Denver, Colo.—(Winders)—Meets every Tuesday at 512 Charles Building. President, W. C. Metzgar, 115 West Bayard street; recording secretary, A. W. Gay, 1245 Clarkson street; financial secretary, Jack H. Cook, Hotel Midland.

\*No. 405, Houghton, Mich.—Financial secretary, F. E. Jackson.

\*No. 406, Ardmore, Ind. Ter.—Meets every Friday night at Union Hall, West Main street. President, E. M. Parker, Ardmore, I. T.; recording secretary, Luther Anderson, Box 63; financial secretary, La Mont Byers, P. O. Box 346.

\*No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Meets every first Saturday and Third Friday each month at Freis Hall, Front and Washington streets. President, Oscar H. Siewert, 339 West Alger street; recording secretary, C. E. Ellstrom, 321 West Bluff street; financial secretary, Geo. H. Kemper, 511 West Ridge street.

\*No. 408, Missoula, Mont.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at Fireman's Hall, West Main street. President, C. H. Christensen, 805 East Front street; recording secretary, R. G. Rowland, Missoula; financial secretary, E. H. Collar, 301 South Second street.

\*No. 409, Ithaca, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall, East State street. President, A. E. Seymour, 328 South Cayuga street; recording secretary, C. M. Smith, 206 North Cayuga street; financial secretary, C. Rittenhouse, 505 South Albany street.

†No. 410, Albany, N. Y.—Meets every Friday, 41 Hudson avenue. President, George E. Gray, 339 Clinton avenue; recording secretary, Daniel J. Burns, 78 South Ferry street; financial secretary, Frank C. Schanno, 130 Second avenue.

\*No. 411, Warren, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at Amalgamated Association, Main street. President, E. S. Kelley, Warren, Ohio; recording secretary, Fred. W. Izant, Warren, Ohio; financial secretary, S. F. Messer, Warren, Ohio.

\*No. 412, Mankato, Minn.—President, W. C. Lestico; financial secretary, L. H. Snyder, 417 Plum street.

\*No. 413, Manila, P. I.—President, Wm. Wirt, Box 547; financial secretary, C. H. Hulbert, Box 547.

\*No. 414, Macon, Ga.—Financial secretary, J. R. Hoffer, 556 Second street.

\*No. 415, Cheyenne, Wyo.—President, S. M. Wes-sels, care Electric Light Company; financial secretary, F. P. Edellnd, 216 E. Sixteenth street.

†No. 416, St. Joseph, Mo.—President, A. E. McCarty, 2822 S. Twenty-second street; recording secretary, W. L. Harman, 1002 Francis street; financial secretary, J. A. Wells, 113 E. Isabell street.

\*No. 417, Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday at Labor Hall, Ann street, between Johnson and Liberty. President, John Gilroy Mezger, 1 High street; recording secretary, Raymond Hathaway Williams, 215 First street; financial secretary, Thomas Perrott, 32 Smith street.

\*No. 418, Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Meets second, third and fourth Monday nights at Franks Place, Main street, between Second and Third. President, Roscoe Combs, Mt. Vernon; recording and financial secretary, J. C. Maier, 323 Lower Sixth street.

\*No. 419, Jacksonville, Ill.—Financial secretary, O. Sorrells, Jacksonville.

\*No. 420, Moberly, Mo.—E. A. Willott, 208 N. Fourth street.

\*No. 421, Watertown, N. Y.—President, G. B. Dickerson; financial secretary, Wm. C. Anderson, 1 Arlington street.

\*No. 422, Hackensack, N. J.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Engels Parlors, 45 Main street. President, D. T. Evans; recording secretary, B. M. Pratt, 56 Main street; financial secretary, W. Kingsley.

†No. 423, Montreal, P. Q.—Financial secretary, F. W. Colten, 531 Antione street.

†No. 424, Milwaukee, Wis.—President, W. F. Hertz, 504 Grand avenue; recording secretary, J. W. Daley, 496 Twenty-seventh street; financial secretary, H. F. Johnson, 1312 Wine street.

\*No. 425, Milwaukee, Wis.

†No. 426, Milwaukee, Wis.—President, D. McQuarrie, 910 Third street; recording secretary, M. Pural, 811 Second avenue; financial secretary, Oliver Chatfield, West Allis.

No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—President, W. M. Chiles, 1216 E. Jackson street; recording secretary, John Mansfield; financial secretary, A. L. Wheeler.

No. 428, Bakersfield, Cal.—President, F. T. Andrews; financial secretary, H. R. Leeds, 2317 M street.

No. 429, Columbus, Ga.—President, W. W. Vincent; financial secretary, Frank Hudson, care So. Bell T. & T. Co.

\*No. 430, Racine, Wis.

\*No. 431, Frederick, Md.—President, S. F. Gardner; financial secretary, C. E. Young, 90 East South street.

\*No. 432, Eau Claire, Wis.—President, G. W. Bailey, Menomonie, Wis.; recording secretary, F. C. Stanley, 661 Wisconsin street; financial secretary, L. M. Marsh, 521 Congress street.

No. 433, Fremont, Ohio.—President, John O. Lehr, corner State and Stone streets; financial secretary, F. M. Hess.

\*No. 434, Douglas, Ariz.—President, J. H. Stewart; financial secretary, F. C. Farrington, care Douglas Imp. Co.

\*No. 435, Marion, Ohio.—President, Fred Rowe, 269 North Oak street, Marion, O.; financial secretary, M. A. Charlton, E. Main street, Gallon, O.

\*No. 436, Oneonta, N. Y.—Financial secretary, John Dougherty, Wilson House.

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- No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Frank J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.  
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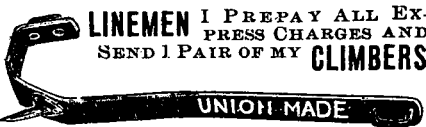
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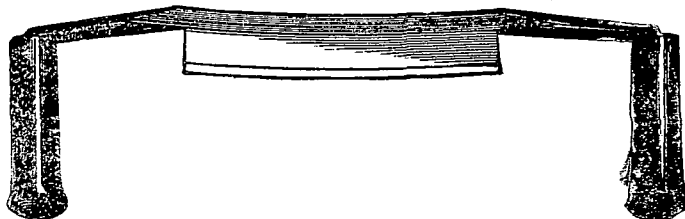
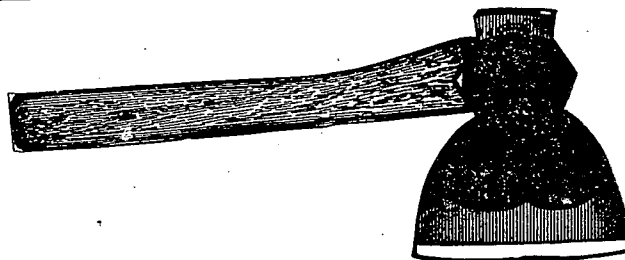
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